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# Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee



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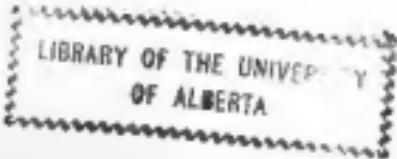
**REPORT  
OF THE  
SASKATCHEWAN  
GOLDEN JUBILEE  
COMMITTEE**

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REGAL, SASKATCHEWAN:  
Printed by LAWRENCE AMEN, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty  
1955.



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The Prime Minister of Canada arriving in the Legislative grounds, attended by a troop of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to attend Saskatchewan's 50th anniversary celebration.

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*Regina, Saskatchewan.*

To His Honour,

WILLIAM JOHN PATTERSON,

*Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.*

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the report of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee.

The Golden Jubilee was a memorable year for all Saskatchewan people. In scope of activities and in time span the Saskatchewan jubilee was unique. The province-wide nature of the celebrations and the spontaneity of community programs brought jubilee hopes and plans to fulfilment. Our jubilee showed how deep is the appreciation of Saskatchewan people today for the rich heritage bequeathed them by the pioneers. It brought to light a significant reservoir of skills, talents and artistic potential, latent in Saskatchewan communities. It proved how truly our forefathers laid the foundation for the tradition of neighbourliness, mutual respect and the feeling of oneness, that makes Saskatchewan so proud a part of the Canadian nation. Above all, our Golden Jubilee celebrations showed a province proud of the past, buoyant in the present and eager for the future.

On a personal note I may say that I am deeply conscious of the high trust accorded me as Chairman of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee.

Your obedient servant,

MR. JUSTICE E. M. CULLIVON, *Chairman,*

*Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee.*

Mr. Justice E. M. Collatos,  
*Chairman, Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee.*

Sir:

I have the honour to present the report of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee.

The events marking the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of Saskatchewan as a province of Canada are still fresh in our minds. It is important, however, that a written record be set down. We are part of a great tradition caught up in the full stream of history. Future generations in Saskatchewan will look back on this jubilee as the celebration of a milestone in the life of the province. Generations to come, celebrating future anniversary dates, will read with interest and profit of the celebrations marking Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee.

This report sets out in some detail the steps taken in preparing for the jubilee celebration. It discusses the setting up of the jubilee committee and the projects undertaken or encouraged by the jubilee office. It outlines the work of the sub-committees. It deals with the financial aspects of the program. Lastly it attempts a summing up of the jubilee celebrations as a whole. The appendices include the names of those citizens who served on the various committees and sub-committees entrusted with the carrying out of jubilee plans. Included, also, is a list of local centres which organized community jubilee celebrations.

The Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee was an unqualified success. Never before has a program so broad in scope, been planned for so long a span of time. Jubilee celebrations literally began in January and carried through to December. The jubilee was most ably directed. It was widely publicized. It was carefully planned. The key to the success of jubilee plans was the province-wide participation. A very special word of commendation must go to the local jubilee committees who inspired such novel and successful jubilee celebrations. The true measure of the unmatched success of the jubilee is to be found in the originality, the enthusiasm and the joyousness of celebrations staged locally.

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN H. ARCHER, *Secretary,*  
*Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee.*

## INTRODUCTION

### Historical Foreword

The Saskatchewan Act, making provision for the establishment of the province of Saskatchewan in part of the area then known as the North-West Territories, received royal assent on July 20, 1905. The Act was formally proclaimed and came into force on September 1, 1905.

On August 25, 1905, the appointment of the Hon. Amédée Emmanuel Forget, Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories since 1898, as Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan was gazetted. His appointment was to be effective on the date of proclamation of The Saskatchewan Act though he was not formally sworn in until September 4. On September 5, Lieutenant-Governor Forget called on Mr. Walter Scott to form a government. Thus was a new province ushered into full political life within the Canadian Confederation.

September 4, 1905, was a significant date in the history of our province. On that day His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, and many other distinguished visitors took part in the inaugural ceremonies at Regina. The visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is particularly remembered because of the public meeting in Victoria Park at which he spoke to the children.

It was historically right and fitting that fifty years later, on September 5, 1955, Prime Minister Louis S. St. Laurent should be in Regina to take part in the formal ceremony marking the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the province of Saskatchewan. With him was a distinguished party, consisting of Premier T. C. Douglas, four men who had held the high office of premier in Saskatchewan, the son of Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, another former premier of the province, and the daughter of Walter Scott, Saskatchewan's first premier. By happy chance, every circumstance of the day illustrated the continuity of history. In 1905 it had been Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, a distinguished French Canadian. In 1955 it was the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, another distinguished person of French Canadian ancestry. In 1905 it had been the Hon. Amédée E. Forget, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and a respected public figure in Territorial days. In 1955 it was the Hon. William J. Patterson, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, though appearing in his earlier role as the province's only native-born premier. In 1905 it was Mr. Walter Scott, the next day to be offered the premiership and to go on to set a record for tenure of that office. In 1955 it was the Hon. T. C. Douglas, who in the previous month had surpassed this record set by the province's first premier.

Few who attended the simple yet dignified ceremony at the Legislative Building, Regina, on September 5, 1955 could fail to be caught up in the historical significance of the occasion. Many, looking back on the incredibly swift advances of the past fifty years, could recall with satisfaction the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the twentieth

century belonged to Canada. At this culmination of the formal jubilee celebrations there were few indeed but would concur in the statement of Premier T. C. Douglas that the second half of the twentieth century belonged to western Canada.

#### Preliminary Steps

The celebration of anniversary dates is a tradition, world wide in its application. We in Canada are no exception to the rule. We keep fresh our military history by marking the scenes of battles. We strengthen our social tradition by emphasizing family anniversaries and the anniversaries of other events which have come to be recognized as basic to the building of our society. Our political tradition is buttressed by precedent. We are, in truth, conditioned to the practice of marking anniversary dates, be these the birthday of a member of a family or the celebration of July 1, our national birthday.

Saskatchewan people have developed an integrated society rich with the cultural legacies of diverse racial groups. Materially Saskatchewan has developed beyond even the dreams of her founders. It was natural then that as 1955 approached there should be a widespread awareness of the coming anniversary, and a general feeling that the occasion should be marked in fitting manner. It was typical of the best in Saskatchewan's political tradition that partisanship was submerged in the broader concept of a province-wide jubilee.

Jubilee celebrations, if they are to be more than an outward show of bands, bunting, parades and oratory, must be planned and organized well in advance. The committee charged with the carrying through of plans for the centennial celebration in Minnesota (1952) reported that two years had been too short a period for proper preparation. In its formal report this committee regretted that preparations had not begun a year earlier. With this in mind, and mindful also of jubilee celebrations staged elsewhere, handicapped through lack of time and consequent lack of organization, Saskatchewan made an early start.

#### The Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Act

The *Journals* of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, March 13, 1952, record the following:

"Ordered, that the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) have leave to introduce Bill No. 62—An Act to provide for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Province of Saskatchewan."

The bill was given first reading on that date.

The motion for second reading of the bill was put before the Assembly on March 26th. Premier Douglas, on moving second reading, pointed out that while numerous cities and towns in the province had celebrated anniversaries of founding dates, yet there had never been a formal celebration of any anniversary of the development of the whole province. He thought it eminently fitting that special preparations be made well in advance to recognize the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the province. He then went on to say:

"We are just emerging from the pioneer period in our history, and in our population there are still quite a number of people who were among the first settlers of the communities in which they now reside. Some indication of this is shown by the fact that only one-third of the members of this legislature were born in Saskatchewan. The rest of us came here as immigrants, either from eastern Canada, from the United States, or from the old world. Consequently, the memory of the remarkable progress which has been made on these prairies in the last 50 years is still fresh in many of our minds. On the other hand, we may fail to appreciate the full significance of the development that has gone on over a period of half a century. For that reason, Mr Speaker, the government feels that some special notice should be taken of the Golden Jubilee of the Province of Saskatchewan.

"What are the broad objectives which we would have in the celebration of this anniversary? In the first place, we would be seeking to do honour to the pioneer residents of this province, the men and women who suffered untold hardship and who displayed great fortitude in the clearing of the brush and breaking up of the prairie, and in settling this province in which we now reside. That would be the first purpose of an anniversary.

"The second purpose would be to give opportunity to the present generation of Saskatchewan's citizens to discover the rich heritage of experience which is to be found in the history of this province.

"The third thing would be to remind all of us of the fact that this province has been built on a foundation of co-operation and tolerance among the people who have come from many lands, bringing with them diverse histories, traditions and cultures.

"The fourth thing would be to promote projects and activities which will have a continuing value for the cultural life of the province in the second half of the century.

"There, roughly Mr Speaker, would be the things we are seeking to establish by means of giving to the fiftieth anniversary of the province very special recognition. Someone may ask, "Well, what do we hope to achieve by this fiftieth anniversary?" I would say, first of all, Mr Speaker, that we hope to achieve a sense of pride on the part of our people in their historical background. We are a comparatively young province. We have a great future in which we all believe. But we should look at the rock from whence we were hewn to appreciate the history of the past, to be fully cognisant of the contribution that has been made by the many men and women who have gone before us. Much can be done by pausing on our fiftieth anniversary to look back and to pay tribute to those that have made up our history."

Premier Douglas then went on to elaborate on the purposes of the jubilee celebration and the value of such an anniversary celebration. He closed on this note:

"Therefore, Mr Speaker, I feel that no apology is necessary for bringing down this bill so early. I do not think that three years will be any too much time. As a matter of fact, it will not be three years, be-

cause by the time this committee is set up and various sub-committees are established, they will have about two and a half years in which to lay out the broad program and to begin to enlist the support of local committees in every part of this province. I am sure that the members of the House will be almost unanimous in their support of the idea that Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee should be widely celebrated, that it should be participated in by all sections of our community, and that plans for that end should be laid as quickly as possible and put into operation as efficiently as possible."

Mr Walter A. Tucker (Leader of the Opposition), in seconding the motion, stated that opposition members would welcome a bill to provide for the adequate celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the province. He recalled his own pioneer background and the harsher conditions that pertained fifty years ago. He spoke of the great future in store for the province and added

'I think that one of the things that may give us the courage, the patience and the determination to go ahead and build a fitting edifice upon the great foundations handed over to us by our pioneering fore-fathers in this great province and country of ours, would be to contemplate what they have accomplished here in a short fifty years. And this golden jubilee in bringing to the attention of all our people, whether they were born here or whether they have come here in recent times, the great accomplishments that have been wrought by those who are here, and should be carrying on and carrying forth the work that they have done.'

'If it is a question of material accomplishments, I do not think that there is any area on the North American continent or elsewhere that can feel that, considering what has had to be faced, encountered and struggled against in the way of climatic conditions and otherwise, I do not think there is any other group of people could feel that as much has been accomplished any other place as has been accomplished right here on the plains of Saskatchewan, in the material field.'

"Then again there is another field in which I am proud to be a Canadian and I am proud to be a citizen of Saskatchewan, and that has been in the way in which we have solved this problem of people of varying racial origins and religious creeds getting along with one another. And not only getting along with one another, but coming to esteem one another as brother Canadians and, in every way comrades."

He then went on to speak of the goodwill fostered among the people of varied racial background and mentioned the energy and initiative evident in the province. In closing he stated -

"And as I see that manifesting itself, Mr Speaker, it seems to me that, because we have drawn to us the pioneer spirits, the adventuring spirits, from all the great races of the western world, and as we have mingled them together we are building up here a virile courageous God-fearing race that will lay not only the foundation, but go forward in building up here a community and a province which I hope we, or the people who come after us, will have reason to be as proud of as we are

of the heritage that our forefathers have given to us. If, in contemplating the great work of those who have gone ahead of us in building up this province and this nation, materially and spiritually, if by contemplating their great work based upon sacrifice and based upon willingness to serve, if from that we would, and I think can, take a determination to dedicate ourselves to try to carry on the work so that we in turn may pass on what they have done, improved, strengthened better in a way that will be worthy of a great heritage that we have received. And so, Mr Speaker, I have very great pleasure in seconding this motion."

Mr F M Dundas (Qu'Appelle Wolseley) speaking in support of the motion said

"I am proud that I was born in Saskatchewan and born on a farm. I have in my time, and when I was a boy, put up with great hardships that none in this Assembly ever put up with, because I lived on rabbits and boiled wheat for years, and I want to say that the pioneers of this province had a great deal of hardship, and lived under those conditions for a great many years, and I think that the pioneers of this province have a great deal of credit coming to them. Some of the old-timers are here yet."

He recalled the hardships of pioneer days and added

"However, I think all of us will agree that the 50th jubilee of our province will be unique and I am sure we will all help everyone that is getting ready for it. If I can be of any assistance to the government of the day when our 50th anniversary comes around, I will get my Indians to put on a powwow, which I think will be unique and I will tell whoever is the government of the day that I will do all I can for the 50th anniversary of our province. I agree with all that has been said, and I am sure that, coming from the town of Qu'Appelle, I will get a good deal of assistance from the fact that I was born there. When I came into this House in 1934 I think I was the only member who had been born in the seat he represented."

Mr H J Maher (The Battlefords) in speaking in support of the motion recalled the part that the town of Battleford had played in the history of the province. He remarked

"I was just going through the library when I saw the table of the Fathers of Confederation, which at one time was located in the town of Battleford, and subsequently moved down here. It is all very interesting to note that some of the chairs that we sit in in our committee rooms are the same type of chairs that are sitting in the museum in Battleford. I just want to suggest to the government that, when they consider the question of the jubilee, they pay particular attention to the town of Battleford in view primarily of its historical significance of being originally the capital of the North-West Territories, previous to the forming of the province of Saskatchewan."

Hon. W S Lloyd (Biggar) supported the motion in these terms

"It seems to me that we do get faith for the future by adding up the accomplishments of the past. I think this is an opportunity to take stock in that way. I think it is an opportunity to emphasise our Canadian-

um, and the resources of Canadianism, may I add. Those of you who have had the opportunity of reading anything of the Massey Report will remember that they emphasized in that report the desirability of building up our Canadian resources."

He then asked that pioneer stories be sent to the Archives Division so that they could be preserved. He added

"Certainly it is worth while to study and record the history of our communities before it is too late. We have many communities that have an extremely rich history. The member for the Battlefords has mentioned one, we would mention others. Certainly Qu'Appelle and Fort Qu'Appelle, the city of Regina, the community of Prince Albert, all of these have an extremely rich history, and we should be aware of it."

He stressed the fact that every community had a history and that Saskatchewan was not just the big communities but rather all communities, big and little, together. He continued

"Mention has already been made of the opportunity this would give to honour our old timers before too many of them pass away, to honour the various ethnological groups that go to make up the province, to recognize the contribution that these groups have made and to encourage the retention of that contribution as a part of our provincial cultural life," and added

"Mention has been made of the fact that we can, I think, stimulate considerable touring interest as a result of such a venture. It will have an economic value, it will have cultural and social values, it will have educational values, it will stimulate the growth of Saskatchewan, it will help to enrich the lives of Saskatchewan people and will make people even more proud of Saskatchewan."

Hon J H Sturdy (Saskatoon) spoke of the years he had spent in two historic communities, Fort Qu'Appelle and Saskatoon. He saw the jubilee as a time for illustrating the development of history through organized pageantry. He thought the jubilee would draw visitors from other provinces and from the United States and added

"These visits will result in the extension of friendship and understanding which we are so anxious to promote. It will also provide an opportunity, and an incentive for the children, the youth of this province, to participate in this celebration, to understand their own province, to take pride in the accomplishments of their parents and their grandparents, and indeed, to become indoctrinated with the determination to make Saskatchewan the most enlightened, the most secure, and most happy spot in the world."

He closed with a tribute to the contributions made to Saskatchewan's cultural life by pioneers of varied racial origins.

Mr J E. McCormack (Souris Estevan) supported the motion in these words

"I would like to associate myself very much with the remarks made by the Premier and by the Leader of the Opposition with respect to this bill. The late Paul Prince and I, on many occasions, spoke about the un-

fortunate position we were getting into in this province, in that the stories of some of the early pioneers who had such tales of historical interest to tell were not being documented. I was very pleased to hear the Minister of Education speak on the subject, because I do think that there are so many interesting stories in the history of this province that go back many years, that should be recorded in some manner, so that future generations, and people such as myself, can have the benefit of them. In the celebration of this 50th anniversary of the province, if an effort could be made to record such things and collect these old pictures and documents, and bills and things like that it would be a great step towards getting a good history of the province—not just from a military or political point of view but from the viewpoint of the average ordinary person in the various towns and villages."

Mr V P Deshaye (Melville) speaking to the motion, pointed out that the Melville area was a pioneer area of the province. He proposed that films be used to depict Saskatchewan's progress. He added

"The only thing I wanted to suggest was that possibly the committee selected will form plans so that there can be a travelling display of the progress of Saskatchewan in the 50 years, and I had in mind that this travelling display could be shown at the various fair days and sports days throughout the province. It may be necessary that we have two or three such displays, but I think in that way it would give an opportunity for all the people of the province to see what progress has been made in this Saskatchewan of ours. Then, it comes to my mind, that for this reason it will be most difficult for some people to get to the larger centres where these things will be displayed much more abundantly, but if there can be some miniature reproductions of the larger displays that will be held in the cities, I think a lot of country people who would not otherwise have the opportunity of viewing the progress of our province, will that way be able to get some insight into what has transpired in this wonderful province of ours in the last 50 years."

Hon. J C. Corman (Moose Jaw) had this to say

"Mr Speaker, there are so many members that will be wanting the air, some of us are going to probably 'get the air' before we want it! I would just like to say that the good people of Moose Jaw support this, and will co-operate in every way. Perhaps this jubilee celebration will give us an opportunity of telling the real story of how the 'Friendly City' got its name."

Hon. C. C. Williams (Regina) was certain the purpose of the bill would receive support from all Saskatchewan people.

"I notice section 3 of the bill—if I might get technical for just a moment, it might bear repeating. It says, 'The objects of the corporation shall be to make and carry out the necessary arrangements, either alone or in co-operation with other bodies, with similar purposes for a suitable and effective celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Province of Saskatchewan,' and I am just going to suggest now, and at this early date, that the people who will be called upon to initiate and proceed with this committee and make the necessary arrangements; I am just going to suggest that I know the people of Saskatchewan well

enough to realize that they will fall right in line and do everything they can possibly do to make it a success."

Hon L. F McIntosh (Prince Albert) recalled that he had been born in an historic area, the Qu'Appelle Valley but had lived much of his life in historic Prince Albert city. He said

"I am confident that Qu'Appelle will do its part in celebrating a very auspicious occasion. I am also confident that the city of my adoption will do its part in paying tribute to the 50th anniversary of the Province of Saskatchewan."

Hon A. G Kuziak (Canora) spoke briefly

"Mr Speaker, I believe that I probably represent the most cosmopolitan constituency of the province of Saskatchewan, and I want to assure you that the people of the Canora constituency are completely in agreement with this bill, and will do everything possible to make it one of the greatest holidays within the province. I will support the bill."

Mr R A McCarthy (Cannington) spoke of the historic background to Cannington Manor. He added

"I do not know how many in this chamber were in the city of Regina on that September day, 1905, when the province was inaugurated. I happened to have that pleasure, I was at the time 14."

Premier Douglas in closing the debate thanked all members who had indicated their support for the measure. He added that he felt sure that whatever government happened to be responsible for the jubilee plans, that government would have the support of all sections of the population. The fiftieth anniversary he felt, would be a memorable occasion for all concerned.

Mr Speaker spoke briefly before putting the question

"I wish to say a word in regard to this. I remember what a deuce of a job it was to get them to let us be a province. I can remember a year or so before the province was formed, how we had to organize and how we had to do some lobbying, and some really pressing down, they did not think that Saskatchewan, as it is now—the old Assiniboin, was worth the status of a province. We had quite a job to get recognized. I was here before then."

The question being put for second reading of the bill, it was agreed to unanimously, and the bill referred to the committee of the whole at the next sitting.

The bill was given third reading on April 1 and received Royal Assent on April 4.

The Golden Jubilee Act, 1952, as it was commonly known, was Chapter 3 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1952. The Act appears in its complete form in Appendix I of this report. Some of the underlying principles of the legislation are set out here, however, since the Act was basic to the organization of subsequent jubilee activities.

Under The Golden Jubilee Act, authority was given the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Com-

mittee and to designate a chairman. The committee thus constituted was to be a body corporate. The Act provided that the affairs of the corporation would be administered by an Executive Committee, to consist of a chairman and such other officers and members as the corporation might elect. The Premier was to convene the first meeting of the corporation to formally set it on its way.

The corporation, or the Golden Jubilee Committee as it was better known, was given power to set up committees and sub-committees as it saw fit and to appoint all officers except the treasurer. The Act specifically stated that the treasurer was to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. This exception was made because it was felt that the bulk of monies to be entrusted to the corporation would come from the provincial treasury. The corporation was free to accept contributions from other sources, nevertheless. The accounts of the corporation were to be audited by the Provincial Auditor.

The Act was general in scope, encompassing only the broad outlines. The Golden Jubilee Committee, as a body corporate, could by bylaw and regulation provide for the internal management of its affairs. The Act provided for the setting up of the corporation. It set out its objects and its general powers. It provided for the winding-up of its business when the purposes for which it had been created had been carried out.

# THE SASKATCHEWAN GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE

## Organization

On November 7, 1952, The Golden Jubilee Act was proclaimed. On the same day Premier Douglas and Hon. W. S. Lloyd were appointed by order in council as a committee of two to prepare the way for the formal organization of Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee. This committee of two asked Mr. Frederick G. McGuinness to draw up a tentative jubilee program which could be discussed by the jubilee committee, when the body was set up. Mr. McGuinness had been asked some weeks earlier to submit a prospectus covering possible fields of activities which might be considered. He had in the intervening period travelled widely in the province, talking over possible jubilee plans with prominent people in various centres.

On January 30, 1953, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Culliton of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan was appointed chairman of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee. On the same day Premier Douglas,



THE SASKATCHEWAN GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE

SEATED: Miss Edith Rowles; Mrs. Joyce Hoistrand; Mrs. Beatrice Trew; Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Culliton; Mrs. W. Cusick; Miss Luella Lovering; Mrs. Marion Sherman.

FIRST ROW: George Whitmore; Hon. C. M. Fine; Premier T. C. Douglas; Fred Mendel.

SECOND ROW: J. H. Archer; S. H. MacEachern; S. Ferguson; A. D. Conner; Prof. G. W. Simpson; Gerald O'Shaughnessy; W. A. Robbins; Dr. W. A. Riddell; George Hindley; Cliff Whiting; Dan Kennedy.

THIRD ROW: T. H. McLeod; Insp. Macdonald (visitor); R. L. Hutchinson; E. C. Leake, Q.C.; G. C. Thompson, Q.C.; R. E. Walker; Irwin McIntosh; Major F. Kendrick (visitor); John Vopul; Eric Knowles; Fred McGuinness; Hon. W. S. Lloyd; Carl Gordon; Lee Stull.

NOT PRESENT: Hon. J. W. Burton; Walter Tucker, Q.C.; M.P.; E. A. Bowline; George Grant; Fred Jones; Rupert Ramsey; J. W. W. Graham; Murray Armstrong; J. Dieselbacher, M.P.; M. J. Caldwell; M. P.; J. W. Norman, M.L.A.

Hon. W. S. Lloyd, Hon. C. M. Fines, Hon. J. W. Burton, Mr. R. L. Stott and Miss Luella Lowering were appointed to the jubilee committee. Premier Douglas convened the first meeting of the committee in Regina on January 31, 1953. This was in accordance with the Act which had set out the provisions governing the convening of the first meeting. The chairman took charge of the meeting once a quorum had arrived and the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee came into being.

#### Role

The jubilee committee held five meetings in all. The first was a purely organizational meeting, the second with augmented membership, was of an exploratory nature, the third was an assessment of the jubilee program and of progress made to date, the fourth, held just prior to beginning of jubilee celebrations, was the final review of the general plans of the jubilee, the fifth meeting was the wind up of the committee's work. The membership totalled forty three. Each member was a well-known community leader prominent in some aspect of public life. It was not feasible that a large committee made up of individuals, each with myriad other demands on free time, domiciled over a large area of the province, should meet frequently. The bylaws of the corporation laid down a minimum of two meetings a year. This was complied with. The role of the jubilee committee however was not an administrative one. The committee was a policy making group on the one hand, while the individual members were community leaders and advisors to local jubilee committees on the other.

At the first meeting of the jubilee committee Hon. W. S. Lloyd was made vice chairman. Mr. John H. Archer, Legislative Librarian, was appointed secretary. The committee elected an executive committee in accordance with the Act. The committee at this first meeting recommended that the Lieutenant Governor in Council appoint 33 additional members to the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee. The complete membership which with subsequent additions totalled 43 appears in Appendix III to this report. The committee then adopted certain bylaws.

The general intent and purpose of the bylaws was to provide for the administration of the affairs of the corporation and to locate the general authority in one body. The bylaws left no doubt that for administrative purposes the executive committee was to be the dominant body. Bylaw No. 1 specifically stated that "the executive committee shall administer the affairs of the corporation and may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the corporation." A further bylaw provided that the chairman and vice-chairman of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee were to be chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the executive committee. Subsequent decisions made similar provision for the offices of secretary and treasurer. Since all the members of the executive committee were also members of the general committee a very close liaison was possible between the two bodies. Other bylaws provided for the calling of meetings, quorums, financial transactions, staff and the setting up of sub-committees. The executive committee by bylaw, was given power to appoint an executive director, and to define his duties.

The first meeting of the jubilee committee was given over entirely to the business of providing the administrative machinery for the jubilee. Following this meeting the executive met and engaged Mr. Frederick G. McGuinness as executive director. He was requested to prepare a comprehensive agenda for the next meeting of the jubilee committee. The second meeting of the jubilee committee, convened on February 7, 1953, was given over entirely to the consideration of plans for a celebration of the jubilee. There were present 32 members.

The chairman Hon. Mr. Justice Culaton, after opening the second meeting, asked Premier Douglas to speak to members on the functions of the jubilee committee and on the jubilee generally. The committee had been greatly enlarged since the first meeting and many recently appointed members were present. Premier Douglas stated that in his view, the committee was in effect a policy making body which would consider plans and ideas. When convened in full session, the committee would be a sounding board for the whole province. When at home each member would be the local contact gauging, in the light of local conditions, the feasibility of plans suggested by the jubilee administration. The jubilee itself should have a balance—gaiety and spontaneous celebrations on one hand and the fostering of local talent and cultural activity on the other.

The chairman asked Mr. McGuinness to outline possible fields of interest which might fruitfully be investigated by the committee. The executive director spoke of eight spheres of activity which might come under the purview of sub-committees. There were:

1. *Homecoming and reception* — the aim here to be to take full advantage of the fact that many pioneers and former residents of Saskatchewan now living elsewhere would be returning to the province. A sub-committee could use these ex residents as outlets for jubilee publicity and could make plans to invite them back for the jubilee. Receptions for distinguished visitors might also be planned.

The committee discussed the proposal. Members suggested that "Saskatchewan Clubs" be set up in such centres as Vancouver, Victoria, Ottawa and Toronto to organize mass homecomings. Ideas for honouring pioneers were aired, the members generally agreeing that people coming back would be primarily interested in local festive days. It was suggested that important national associations be invited to hold their conventions in Saskatchewan in 1955.

2. *Tourist promotion* — the role of this sub-committee to be the attracting of tourists to Saskatchewan during the jubilee year and the bettering of tourist accommodation within the province.

Committee members emphasized the importance of tourist literature bearing the jubilee motif.

3. *Historic sites, maps and publications* — the purpose here to be the marking of historic sites and the recording of our pioneer history. It was suggested that the sub-committee might plan the writing of a history of the province. The idea of having "mobile museums" tour the province in 1955 was also put forward.

The committee agreed that the concept of historic sites should be broad enough to encompass advances in social and economic fields. The idea of encouraging the writing of local histories was enthusiastically received. The role of the Indians in our history was noted.

4. Religious activities — it was the view of the committee that each church body would have its own plans but it was hoped that all would be co-operative in a special dedication service. In the words of the chairman such a service would be "a thanksgiving for the past, a prayer for the future, and a thank you to pioneers."

5. Community activities — the purpose of this sub-committee to be the promotion of celebrations at the local community level. The vice-chairman emphasized the importance of this aspect of the jubilee since it would bring hundreds of communities into the program in a very intimate way.

Committee members were concerned over the problem of fitting special days into the traditional community festival calendar. It was felt that many communities would require aid and guidance from the jubilee committee.

6. Creative activities — such a sub-committee could encourage the development of Saskatchewan talent in the literary field, in fine arts, in handicraft, etc. and might provide opportunity for works of Saskatchewan people to become better known.

The committee felt that much could be done in these fields if guidance and advice were available from the jubilee office and from interested associations.

7. Publicity — the purpose of this sub-committee would be the handling of advance publicity over national press and radio.

The committee felt that historic and pioneer radio series would be well received. The suggestion was made that crests, stamps and pamphlets would be useful additions to news releases.

8. Exhibitions — such a sub-committee to arrange for a jubilee theme for Class A and B and C Fairs in 1955 and to make provision for jubilee visitors.

The committee discussed a suggestion by Mr. R. L. Stott that a youth activities sub-committee be set up. It was referred to the executive for further examination.

The committee discussed the plans set out and made pertinent suggestions. Following the discussion the committee approved the general outline as presented and asked that the executive committee proceed to set up the necessary sub-committees. After an all day meeting the committee adjourned.

The third meeting of the jubilee committee was convened at Regina on February 13, 1954. There were 22 members present. A year had elapsed since the last meeting and during this interval the sub-committees had been set up and were hard at work. In the interval also the jubilee office had been staffed and many activities begun under the direction of

the executive director. This meeting was in the nature of a progress report by sub-committee chairmen and by the executive director, to the corporation.

The sub-committee on tourist promotion reported a change in accent of the program from the role of promotion to one of bettering existing tourist facilities. A suggested plan for tourist reception centres on main entry highways was outlined. The sub-committee on exhibitions reported interest in the pioneer theme and also in the idea of a jubilee choir. The sub-committee on publicity reported that arrangements had been made for the jubilee office to handle day by day news releases. In the field of creative activities the sub-committee was able to report that competitions in music, art, writing and handicraft were already underway. The sub-committee on homecoming and reception had acquired Box 1955 for incoming mail. This sub-committee suggested that a list of former residents be compiled and that jubilee news be sent to these people three or four times a year. Local committees in the province could be informed of people intending to return in 1955.

The executive director reported that the sub-committee on religious activities had not yet been set up but that all churches had promised co-operation. The sub-committee on community activities planned to start working with 30 large centres and to work out from there. The role of this sub-committee was to be that of advisor and director, not that of dictator. The sub-committee on historic sites, maps and publications reported that work on the jubilee history of the province was progressing with Mr A. W. Davey working on the illustrations. The interest in the series of special publications on various aspects of Saskatchewan development was wanting as there was a lack of authors and sponsors.

The committee reviewed the program of each sub-committee. The activities coming under the jubilee office were then discussed. Committee members sought information on the special day of prayer, the idea of a local jubilee holiday in each community, the jubilee choir, national meets for Saskatchewan in 1955, souvenirs and jubilee favours. The executive director reported on each of these.

The committee gave general approval to the general program and also to the programs submitted by each sub-committee.

The fourth meeting of the jubilee committee was held in Regina on December 11, 1954. This was a particularly important meeting as it was the last planned for the committee prior to the actual opening of the jubilee festivities. There were present 33 members and 3 special visitors.

The committee heard reports by all sub-committee chairmen. Each report was then discussed in its relation to developing local programs. The vice-chairman suggested that local communities could well capitalize on the work of the sub-committee on historic sites, maps and publications, particularly at the unveiling of sites marked. Members asked if there was still time to add names to the out of province mailing list. The executive director assured them that there was time and suggested letter writing bees in local communities. It was agreed that the problem of accommodation would resolve itself. Information was sought on the

assistance available from the sub-committee on community activities for local programs. The executive director outlined the type of aid offered—advice, information as to other community programs, organizational aid and, if necessary, a personal visit by a sub-committee member. The matter of publicity was fully discussed with Mr. Eric Knowles reporting on plans for special editions of daily and weekly newspapers in the province.

Following the discussion on sub-committee activities the committee asked for a comprehensive account of the work being done through the jubilee office, which was under the direction of Mr. McGuinness. The executive director reported on the following items:

1. The Saskatchewan Film.
2. The Jubilee Choir.
3. The musicale, Saskatchewan Ho!
4. Letters by the chairman to 150 leading Canadian companies seeking their interest and support.
5. Special items—souvenirs, booklets, pamphlets, jubilee calendar, periodical articles on the jubilee, school broadcasts on the jubilee.
6. Special stamps and first day covers.
7. Homemakers cookbook.
8. Pageant, by Neil Harris and Muriel Clements, complete with words, music and stage directions, available to communities on request.
9. Jubilee crest.
10. Jubilee licence plates for 1955.
11. Jubilee cover on telephone directories.
12. Conventions and national events to be held in Saskatchewan.
13. Jubilee office publicity—  
Saskatchewan Day at the C.N.E.;  
Grey Cup parade float,  
Radio and television,  
Toronto symphony to use Saskatchewan music,  
Special jubilee articles in various magazines.
14. Jubilee list of events—a province wide coverage of events for each month.
15. General response to jubilee program—in November the executive director logged in 385 calls and logged out 580 calls, all on jubilee matters.

The committee then took up the pageant proposal offered by John B. Rogers Co. of Fostoria, Ohio. According to the proposal this company would undertake to produce mass pageants of a historical nature in larger centres in the province where sufficient support seemed indicated. The company would supply professional directors and technicians and would produce a script which would be reviewed by the local committee. The idea involved a financial guarantee plus a profit-sharing plan. The

pageant would involve mass participation on the part of the local populace but no spoken lines. As part of the fund raising campaign there would be whisky growing contests, and like schemes.

The chairman explained that the question before the committee was, "Are we as a committee prepared to recommend the proposal to the various centres?" The discussion was full. Queries were raised as to the effect the pageant would have on attendance at fairs and local sports days, and jubilee plans already under way. The length of the run (6 days) and the financial guarantee sought were factors in the discussion. The fact that there was little positive 'doing or saying' on the part of local people was felt to be a drawback. Some members thought it would augment local festivities, others felt it would cool off local plans. The consensus of opinion was cool to the proposal but, because there was some support, the matter was referred back to the executive committee to be studied anew in the light of opinions put forward during the discussion.

The meeting closed on a note of optimism. Members generally sensed a warming up of activity in local areas and felt that Saskatchewan was ready for a birthday party in 1955. The programs submitted by sub-committee chairmen and by the executive director were warmly endorsed. The work of the jubilee office was commended.

The fifth and last meeting of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee was held early in 1956, after the jubilee year had ended. There was a general discussion on the jubilee. This was followed by a discussion on the winding-up of the affairs of the corporation. Sub-committee chairmen were tendered a hearty vote of thanks for the great contribution each had made to the success of jubilee plans. The members of the jubilee committee were thanked on behalf of the province for their unselfish efforts in forwarding the jubilee celebrations. A fitting tribute was paid the chairman, Mr Justice E. M. Callron, for his fine leadership.

#### General Comments

The committee membership represented the whole province. Members were there from many points in the province and from many walks of life. The membership was never a closed body. Requests that additions be made to the committee, whether these originated inside or outside of the membership, were given a sympathetic hearing. Various additions to the committee were made from time to time as it seemed important that some area or some viewpoint be given representation. The jubilee committee was made up of men and women, each of whom had gained prominence in public life or in some other field, all of whom were prepared to give of their time and talents to make the jubilee a success.

One of the functions, perhaps the primary function, of the jubilee committee was to act as a sounding board in whisky matters. Members were in a position to know how jubilee projects submitted for their consideration would fit in with local plans, or appeal to local communities. They could readily gauge the capacity of communities for improvisation and adaption. On the other hand they were in a position to know the plans of local groups and to present the views of local communities to

the jubilee organization. As liaison between the individual and the provincial committee they could perform the invaluable service of explaining the viewpoint of each and co-ordinating activities that the jubilee program might go forward harmoniously.

A further function of the jubilee committee was to act as a policy-making body in the formulation of plans for the over all program. It is quite true that according to the bylaws of the corporation, the executive committee could act for and on behalf of the general committee in every way. But each executive committee member was also a member of the jubilee committee. It was conceivable that the executive committee would attempt to implement plans in defiance of the expressed opinion of the jubilee committee. The executive committee could, and did set policy in matters where no direction had been given by the general committee. The jubilee committee had it within its power however to make decisions on aspects of the jubilee program emanating from the provincial organization.

Within its sphere the jubilee committee worked with creditable despatch and unselfish acumen. Committee members presented the views of the local communities. They also bore news of jubilee plans to the committees set up on the local level. Committee members could, no doubt have done more of the actual work of organizing local committees. This was true only in the early stages of jubilee plans; however, for the sub-committee on community activities was set up to carry out this very object. Many members did much to initiate local projects. Many, in their free time and at their own expense attended local jubilee meetings to give advice and to answer queries. Yet the role of the committee was never seen clearly as a promotional one. All jubilee committee members were busy people, community leaders, and were chosen because they were leading citizens. If the role of the members had been seen as a purely organizational one then it would have been necessary to appoint as members people who had ample free time for such work. The committee did not see itself in this role and when the suggestion of a sub-committee on community activities was put forward no member raised the point of duplication of effort.

As a policy making body the committee performed an invaluable service. All major projects and all matters of general policy coming within the purview of the committee had the benefit of the members' views. The committee approved in general the plans for sub-committees, the idea of a jubilee choir and a musical a Saskatchewan film, and numerous other projects. Once approved it was left to the executive committee to put plans into operation. If there is a valid criticism it is that in early meetings the members merely discussed and approved plans and ideas put before them. The committee was at its best in discussing the pageant proposal preferred by the John B. Rogers Co. of Fostoria, Ohio. The discussion lasted two hours with members offering opinions and suggestions freely. When discussion ended the problem was referred back to the executive committee. The proposal had been thoroughly discussed in the light of its effect on the jubilee program as a whole and the effect on local programs. The executive committee was able to come to decision on the matter benefiting by the views of the general committee.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### Organization

The Golden Jubilee Act made provision for an executive committee to administer the affairs of the corporation. Under the Act the members attending the first meeting, providing five such members were present, would constitute the provisional executive and could elect the executive committee. The first meeting of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee was convened in Regina by the Premier of Saskatchewan on January 31, 1953. At that meeting an executive committee of seven members was elected. The names of the executive committee members appear in Appendix III to this report.

### Role

The executive committee held 15 meetings, all convened in Regina. The first meeting was of necessity given over to organizational detail. The final meeting saw the wind up of the committee's work. All other meetings were devoted to the actual work of administering jubilee affairs, working out details of policy and making the myriad decisions concomitant on a rapidly developing program.

The executive committee held its first meeting in Regina on January 31, 1953 immediately following the adjournment of the first meeting of the jubilee committee. As provided for in the bylaws Hon Mr Justice Culliton became chairman and Hon W S Lloyd, vice chairman of the executive committee. Mr John H Archer was appointed secretary. As the Act provided, Mr William L Hanev was appointed treasurer by order in council, with Mr Allan M Kerr to act in the absence of the treasurer. At the same time the machinery was set up for the banking of corporation funds, the issuance of cheques and the auditing of accounts.

It was the aim of the executive committee that the whole jubilee program, with its many facets and numerous sidelights, develop in such a manner that each aspect of the jubilee celebration be ready at the most desirable time. The jubilee committee could, and did, approve or disapprove plans presented them. It was the concern of the executive committee that decisions be reached on plans so that the program could be amended, revised or supplemented. The opportunity for jubilee committee members to suggest additional projects was ever-present. Once the jubilee committee had approved in principle the far-reaching program presented at the second meeting on February 7, 1953, however, the agenda for subsequent meetings tended to accent reports on the progress of the program. The executive committee meanwhile was the body concerned with the actual implementation of jubilee plans.

At the first meeting the executive committee engaged the services of Mr Frederick G McGuiness as executive director of the jubilee activities. The position was tantamount to general manager. The executive committee made provision at the same time for a jubilee office. This involved the acquisition of space and the provision of staff. The jubilee office came directly under the executive director whilst he, at the same time, was directly responsible to the executive committee.

The jubilee committee approved in principle the creation of sub-committees to organize certain aspects of the jubilee celebration. It was the responsibility of the executive committee to secure a chairman for each sub-committee and to generally oversee the development of each program. A personal approach was made by a member of the executive to each person asked to undertake the job of chairman. The chairman of each sub-committee had wide latitude in selecting the members for his organization, the executive giving aid in securing the services of the persons desired. As a matter of form the executive approved the personnel of each sub-committee as lists were submitted.

The jubilee committee had discussed the setting up of a sub-committee on youth activities and had referred this matter to the executive. The executive committee generally favoured the setting up of such a sub-committee when the matter came up at its second meeting. It was decided however, to postpone action until other aspects of the jubilee celebration planned, developed so that no duplication would result. As it turned out, other sub-committees and numerous local committees made wide provision for this age group and the sub-committee was not formally organized.

The executive committee did set up a special events sub-committee to include the executive director. This special sub-committee was entrusted with the task of arranging for special days, organizing special projects and generally meeting emergencies. The chairman had authority to make temporary appointments to this sub-committee as he saw fit. This gave a degree of flexibility which made rapid action possible when any opportunity occurred in fields outside the purview of the established sub-committee and the routine activities of the jubilee office.

As a general rule the executive committee was responsible for all decisions in financial matters. The bulk of corporation funds came in the form of monies voted by the Legislative Assembly each session. The executive director was asked to confer with sub-committee chairmen in drawing up the annual budget for each sub-committee and to submit these budgets plus the program of the jubilee office, to the executive committee members. Committee members reviewed each program and each budget submitted in the light of the over-all needs of the jubilee celebration.

The budget of the jubilee office was a general one as the utmost flexibility was necessary to meet emergent situations. Certain items such as staff, equipment, travel supplies and printing could be closely estimated. Other costs such as the jubilee choir, official ceremonies, special functions and new projects could not be more than generally estimated. The executive committee closely scrutinized, and frequently revised, the programs submitted by the sub-committee chairmen and granted funds to meet the approved activities. The routine costs of the jubilee office were met in like manner. All other expenditures were submitted as individual items for the approval of the executive. When members felt that a suggested expenditure might better be reviewed in the light of province-wide opinion, the matter was referred to the jubilee committee.

The bylaws of the corporation set out the rates allowed for travel and sustenance for a person engaged on the business of the jubilee. These rates applied to members of the jubilee committee, the executive committee sub-committee personnel and staff members of the jubilee office. The salaries of staff members of the jubilee office were fixed by the executive. These approximated closely the going wage paid for like service elsewhere in Regina. Where the services of certain employees were rented from government departments the executive committee agreed to pay salary on the same scale as each individual was receiving in his previous line of work.

When the jubilee office was first set up, the executive committee adopted the policy of asking for details on each item involving the expenditure of funds, prior to giving approval. The executive director normally presented the request. As the jubilee program developed and as the time element became more important a short cut was devised. Since there were certain times of the year when it was difficult to secure a quorum for an executive meeting it was set out by a minute of the executive committee that individual expenditures for less than \$100 could be approved by the executive director. Such accounts later came before the executive for review. All expenditures in excess of \$100 had to have the committee's approval. This procedure resulted in much saving of time while all necessary safeguards were maintained. The executive reviewed the expenditures and then under the Act submitted them to the office of the provincial auditor.

Numerous requests for grants and other forms of financial assistance were received by the jubilee committee. The committee adopted two criteria in reviewing requests for financial aid. Firstly the executive reviewed the request in the light of the benefit to be derived for the jubilee as a whole from the activity. Secondly the executive maintained the view that local support was a truer feather and much more desirable thing for a local project than was a grant of money from the jubilee organization. In general specific requests based locally and stemming from organizations rooted in communities were turned down. There were exceptions. When events of a national or international character were being staged in the province which would attract province wide interest and participation a limited guarantee against loss was given. In only one instance was it necessary to implement a guarantee.

Special grants were made to Class A, B and C fairs. The executive committee felt that fair day in each community was a traditional holiday. It was felt too that the Class A, B and C fair would attract province wide patronage. Grants to fairs - Class A - \$5,000 each, Class B - \$1,000 each, Class C - \$100 each - were made to the fair boards or fair committees to provide accommodations and entertainment for pioneers and former residents. These were outright grants for specific purposes, it being the opinion of the executive that the fairs would be local points attracting the bulk of former residents returning to take part in jubilee celebrations. The pioneers would be ensured of a central meeting place to rest and to chat.

The good offices of the executive committee were always available to communities engaged in some worthwhile jubilee project. A great

many requests were received from communities interested in erecting historic markers to commemorate events of importance to the community. Many communities sought aid in acquiring and developing land for a park or recreation ground. The executive decided against outright grants of money for such purposes. It was felt that a policy of giving financial aid might well result in an avalanche of requests which the committee could not meet financially. More significant, however, was the view held by members that a community was much more likely to give continuing care to a project which had developed out of local enthusiasm and enterprise. The executive committee did charge the sub-committee on historic sites maps and publications to lend aid in the form of proving up sites, surveying and acquiring land, and advising on the type of marker.

The executive took a deep interest in the promotion of the cultural aspects of the jubilee celebrations. The executive made financial provision for the production of a general history of Saskatchewan and also for a school edition. Typing costs were met for the production of a Saskatchewan anthology. In conjunction with the University of Saskatchewan a sum of money was granted to permit the publishing of a bibliography of western Canada. The executive committee agreed to support an archaeological program involving further excavation of the Mortlach mounds by a field crew under Mr. Lloyd Wetliauer. Committee members approved scholarships and prizes to encourage art, music, handicrafts and creative writing in the province.

The idea of a jubilee choir first appeared in a jubilee prospectus prepared by Mr. Fred McGuinness. The project was endorsed by the executive and referred to the jubilee committee where it was approved. The organization of the choir and the administration of the detail consequent on training, transportation and itinerary devolved on the jubilee office. The executive committee however was concerned that the itinerary was not over crowded and that all safety precautions possible were taken whilst the choir was travelling. The executive was also concerned that proper supervision and nursing care was available for choir members on tour whenever the occasion called for this.

While the field of publicity was well handled by the sub-committee on publicity and through the jubilee office the executive took a keen interest in specific projects which publicized Saskatchewan. Such projects included the jubilee calendar, the special stamp struck to commemorate the jubilee, Saskatchewan Day at the Canadian National Exhibition, jubilee car licences for 1955 and a Saskatchewan jubilee crest. The suggestion that a Royal visitor be invited to Saskatchewan was investigated but since arrangements depended on parallel developments in Alberta the project was never finalized. The executive took a deep interest in the Saskatchewan jubilee film.

The executive committee was well aware that the success of the jubilee ultimately depended on the success of local celebrations. Members realized that the local celebrations would most likely coincide with traditional local festival days. The idea of a province wide celebration on a fixed date therefore was not feasible. The executive did think it wise however to give some form to the period of jubilee. On January

1, 1955 a province-wide network of radio stations carried a jubilee program. The formal opening of the jubilee coincided with the opening of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History on May 16. Through the co-operation of the Department of Education May 26 was designated a day of celebration in the schools. July 17 was designated a day of prayer for people of all faiths. The jubilee celebrations officially closed with a formal and dignified program in Regina on September 5.

The first phase of the jubilee preparations was one of planning and promotion. The program devised was broad enough to include everyone. It was the object of the committee that everyone take part. The second phase was a more urgent time as numerous decisions crowded the agenda. This was the most anxious time of the jubilee planning for the executive, as plans moved to fruition, some rapidly some haltingly and as community after community announced plans for jubilee celebrations. The third phase was filled with the noise colour and excitement of the actual jubilee. Last minute plans for the formal celebrations had to be made. Requests for speakers at jubilee functions poured in from all over the province. Old friends returned. But as reports of local festal days came in there was the satisfying assurance that Saskatchewan was a-brimming with jubilee celebrations. The executive committee could fairly look back with pride on its role in the province's birthday party.

#### General Comments

The jubilee committee was the general policy-making body of the jubilee organization. The executive committee, meeting much more frequently than the larger committee, was both a policy making and an administrative body. The sub-committees, in their respective restricted fields, were also policy making bodies. Yet at no time was there a conflict of views, or a clash of authority. This was avoided by a unique tie in of all these groups. The chairman and vice-chairman of the executive committee were the chairman and vice-chairman of the jubilee committee. Each executive member was also a member of the jubilee committee. Each chairman of a sub-committee was also a member of the jubilee committee. Sub-committee chairmen reported directly to the jubilee committee. The executive director was a member of each sub-committee. He reported the progress of the sub-committees to each executive meeting. In this manner each body knew what was being done and what still remained to be done. The executive committee controlled the finances of the jubilee corporation, and was in a position to direct jubilee activities. It could in truth, conduct the entire business of the jubilee. But the same tie in which made it the central body made it sensitive to the opinions of all groups.

It was essential that the executive have sufficient authority to conduct the business of the jubilee. Otherwise it would have been necessary to convene the larger committee much more frequently. That or delegate a great deal of authority to the executive director. Either alternative would have brought about an imbalance. The members of the jubilee committee could not generally spare time from their manifold duties to meet frequently and at the same time fulfill the role of counsellors to local organizations. Had the executive director been charged with full authority either he must impose a jubilee plan on the province, acceptable

though it might be, or he needs must set up an informal body in touch with public opinion to advise him.

It was wise to have executive committee members also members of the jubilee committee. Otherwise there would have been much scope for misunderstanding, difference in policy and debate over programs. It would, indeed, have been necessary for the two committees to meet jointly at frequent intervals. With the executive part of the larger membership, in close touch with the sub-committees, and in a position to oversee the jubilee office, there was no hiatus of authority, no need for long delays on decisions, but rather a direct line of authority and dynamic leadership.

The executive committee was a small group, each member a resident of Regina. This was desirable if the members were to meet frequently and at short notice. The executive could meet in any part of the province but no good purpose would have been served by changing the locale of each meeting. Executive meetings were not prestige meetings publicized to stir up enthusiasm. They were business meetings at which decisions on current matters and decisions for the future were made. The committee co-ordinated the various phases of jubilee festivities to give the whole, timing, form and finish. It was a measure of the success of the executive committee's work that the members charted the course of the jubilee and piloted the program.

The executive committee did not have a regular schedule of meetings. Members met when either the chairman or vice-chairman, having consulted the executive director, decided that certain matters pertaining to the jubilee needed attention. During the actual jubilee year, executive members participated actively in celebrations in various sections of the province. This necessitated absences from Regina and restricted the opportunities for more frequent meetings. It would be fair to say, however, that no urgent business of the jubilee was held up because of the absence of executive members.

The great strength of the executive committee was the singlemindedness of purpose shown by members. The aim, that of forwarding jubilee plans, transcended the smaller gain of winning an argument. No member had had much, if any, experience in similar jubilee celebrations. Each member had an empirical approach. Members had all served at various times on committees. They were used to authority and used to making decisions. There was a breadth of view and no rigidity of mind. Discussion there was but no sharp conflict of views.

## THE ROLE OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

### General

The device of setting up sub committees to carry out undertakings in specified fields has been hallowed by long practice in Saskatchewan. It has many advantages. It relieves the central planning body of some responsibility in certain spheres of activity. It permits of the selecting of key personnel who know a specific field. It delegates authority, passing down both responsibility and interest to a level closer to the general body of citizens who will be most affected by the work of the sub-committee. There is a disadvantage. So much authority can be delegated that there is no central core of direction to co-ordinate the work of sub-committees with the efforts of other agencies.

The number of sub-committees, the field in which each would be active, and the general terms of reference were approved by the directors of the corporation in the discussion on the general plans for the jubilee celebrations. There was no doubt as to where the ultimate authority lay as the executive committee appointed the chairman of each sub-committee and reviewed each budget submitted.

The chairman and the personnel of each sub-committee are listed in the appendix to this report. The work done by each sub-committee is reviewed in the following.

### SUB-COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC SITES, MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS

The sub-committee on historic sites, maps and publications was set up early in 1953. The executive committee agreed on February 14 to ask Professor G. W. Sampson, Head, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan, to assume the chairmanship. The sub-committee membership totalled ten including the executive director of the jubilee. Dr. Lewis H. Thomas was chosen secretary. The sub-committee held 13 meetings, over the period April 15, 1953 to September 8, 1955.

The sub-committee as its name implies, had a wide field of work. It was in fact one of the most important subsidiary bodies created to promote the celebration of the jubilee. Not only was it able to accomplish a great many definable things which people could see or read and thus appreciate in a tangible way, but it also was able to generate such enthusiasm in organizations and individuals outside of the membership that many communities marked sites of local interest while a gratifying number of local histories and other writings on Saskatchewan came into print.

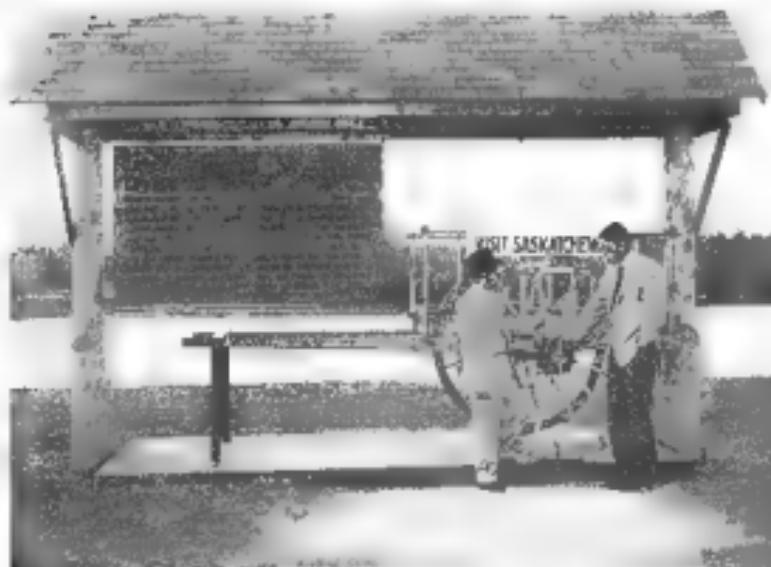
One of the most significant aspects of the programs undertaken by this sub-committee was the carrying out of a comprehensive plan for proving up and marking historic sites of provincial interest. The definition of "historic site" was not a narrow one confined to battle, fur-trade posts and Mounted Police stations but included also sites relating to the social and economic development of the province. Close liaison was maintained with the National Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the federal body interested in this field, and with local historical as-

sociations and communities. Insofar as the jubilee program was concerned the sub-committee had the power to designate a site one of provincial interest or of local significance.

The sub-committee was fortunate to have as one of its members Mr J. D. Herbert employee by the jubilee office whilst on loan from the Department of Natural Resources. Mr Herbert was the moving spirit behind a comprehensive and well-planned program which resulted in the proving up of 56 historic sites and the marking of 49 of these by the end of the jubilee year. Through the good offices of Mr Everett Baker, the sub-committee secured the services of Mr Harry Ford of Humboldt an experienced wheelwright to direct the work of making Red River carts. These Red River carts were used to mark many of the old surveyed trails the chief means of communication before the province was born.

Members of the sub-committee decided on a rustic sign in two sizes to mark certain historic sites. A design bearing the provincial insignia was devised. Brass plaques were used to mark historic buildings and other sites most fittingly commemorated in this way. Each marker put up bore sufficient information to identify the site and to point out its historical significance.

Such was the interest and co-operation of people generally that whilst 47 property sites were acquired, in only 4 instances was it



Mayor D. G. Stewart, of Prince Albert (left), and A. T. Davidson, assistant deputy minister of natural resources, inspect the Red River cart historic marker commemorating the old Carlton-la-Crosse trail.

necessary to make purchase of the land. In all other cases land was donated to this good cause. A vote of thanks must certainly go to the Construction Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, whose crews worked so devotedly in erecting historic markers. A vote of thanks goes also to the Department of Highways for the co-operation of personnel in constructing drive-offs and in placing signs.

As an outgrowth of this far-reaching program of marking historic sites there was a marked increase of interest in local history. One manifestation of this was shown in the interest which rural municipalities evinced in a plan to mark the places where the old surveyed trails crossed municipal roads. The sub-committee provided each municipality with a map showing the location of historic sites and the course of old trails. The plan envisaged the sub-committee securing a firm price on mass produced standard signs with the municipality responsible for the purchase and erection of the markers. Should this undertaking be completed the "old trails" will never be lost or forgotten.

The major efforts of the sub-committee had to do with the production of a history of Saskatchewan. Members agreed that Mr. James F. C. Wright author of *Saskatchewan, Canada Comes On* and various articles in national known magazines, be asked to write the history. The executive committee gave approval. A contract between Mr. Wright and the jubilee committee was signed, terms drawn up. The sub-committee secured the services of Mr. Alex Robb, a history teacher at Scott Collegiate, Regina, as a researcher. Mr. Alf W. Davey of Regina was asked to do the illustrations. The writing of the history was begun in August, 1953. It appeared in print in May, 1955. The publisher was McClelland & Stewart, Toronto.

In addition to a general history of the province the sub-committee undertook to prepare a history for school purposes. The writing of this book was done by John H. Archer and A. M. Derby. It, too, was illustrated by Alf W. Davey and published by McClelland and Stewart in June, 1955.

The sub-committee interested itself in other publications. Dr. Carlyle King, Head Department of English, University of Saskatchewan, advanced the idea of an anthology of verse and prose selected from writings about Saskatchewan. The members supported the idea. The executive committee agreed to allow typing costs. Dr. King collected and arranged the work and forewent royalties. The anthology came out in paper-bound format to bring it within the price range of everyone. It was an extremely popular item.

With the approval of the executive committee, the sub-committee concluded arrangements with the University of Toronto Press whereby the jubilee committee in collaboration with the jubilee committee of the university underwrote part of the publication costs of Bruce B. Peel's *Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces*. The sub-committee also discussed the production of a volume of historical readings on Saskatchewan. It was recommended that such a work come under the aegis of the Saskatchewan Archives Board. The sub-committee encouraged the writing of many works on Saskatchewan themes. These included *The Carlton*



History in the making - a planning session during the writing of "Saskatchewan, The History of a Province". From left to right: Jim Wright, author; Alfred Davey, artist; Dr. G. W. Simpson, chairman, and Alex Robb, research assistant.

*Trail by Professor K. L. Russell; Echoes of the Qu'Appelle by Thomas Petty; Bits of Saskatchewan in Color by Everett Baker; First in the West by Rev. J. W. Whillans and The Saskatchewan Icelanders by Judge W. J. Lundal.*

One of the early aims of this sub-committee was the production of a series of special publications or booklets dealing with particular aspects of Saskatchewan history. The list suggested included booklets on the weather, transportation, economy, education, and other subjects. After an exhaustive review of possible authors and costs the sub-committee reluctantly came to the conclusion that this project would not be entered into. The sub-committee was more successful however, in promoting articles for periodicals. Dr. G. W. Simpson wrote *Saskatchewan at Mid-Century* for the Canadian Geographical Journal. Mr. A. R. Turner of the Archives staff wrote *How Saskatchewan Dealt with Her 'Dust-Bowl'* for the Geographical Magazine while Dr. Lewis H. Thomas wrote *The Saskatchewan Legislative Building and Its Predecessors* for the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The third aspect of the sub-committee's field of maps early drew the attention of the members. It was decided to sponsor a map depicting historical events in the province and to encourage the production of two or more large scale relief maps of Saskatchewan. Mr. Alf W. Davey did the art work for the historic map. This item, produced by Modern Press, Saskatoon, appeared in five colours. To quote an editorial appearing in The Grenfell Sun of September 1, 1955, "One of the smartest, brightest, and most useful pieces of printing to come off the presses during this jubilee year is the pictorial map of the province produced by the Saskatchewan Jubilee Committee." The map was produced in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of schools and of the

general public Mr A Bereskin of the Department of Natural Resources agreed to try to produce a model relief map on a large scale. Before the feasibility of reproducing this map in plastic or plywood could be investigated, the sub committee wound up its activities. It was recommended that some governmental agency explore the possibilities of the map for display purposes in public buildings.

The sub-committee gave active support to an archaeological program in Saskatchewan as part of the general program on historic sites. Through the efforts of the sub committee the Saskatchewan Research Council, the Department of Natural Resources and the jubilee committee were interested in the plan. A field party under Mr Boyd Wetzlauer spent the summer of 1954 in the field with a base camp near Mortlach. Eleven levels of occupation were verified at the Mortlach 'dig'. The date of the lowest level as established by 'carbon 14' tests was set at about the year 1400 B.C. The summer's work was considered to be of great importance in the archaeological world. Mr Wetzlauer completed his report on the expedition in the fall of 1955. The sub committee at its final meeting urged that provision be made for a permanent program of archaeological research in Saskatchewan.

One indication of the impact of the sub committee's program is to be found in the numerous requests for advice and assistance and the numerous offers of aid presented to the members from individuals and organizations. The sub-committee could not give aid in publishing every manuscript submitted but it did offer advice and research facilities. Mr Herbert conferred with each local community seeking aid on historic sites. Assistance was given the editorial staff of The Saskatchewan Bulletin in arranging a competition for paintings to be reproduced on the cover of the magazine. The sub committee was consulted on the project of mobile museums. It gave aid in preparing a historical sketch used on the front cover of telephone directories. It promoted interest in the writing of local histories and other historical works.

The sub committee on historic sites maps and publications did a splendid job. Historic sites up and down the province remind local residents and visitors alike of the historical development of our province. Historic maps in schools and homes bring to life stirring events of our history. The jubilee history of Saskatchewan together with the school edition and the hundreds of other historical works produced have made Saskatchewan known at home and abroad. The province is now in the enviable position of having a fine written record of its history. The stir of interest created by the sub committee's activities will undoubtedly have a favourable influence in future developments in these fields.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

This sub-committee was set up to encourage the development of Saskatchewan talent in various fields of literary endeavour, in handicraft, and in the fine arts. The sub committee, it was expected would also provide opportunity for artistic works by Saskatchewan people to become better known. Members of the jubilee committee expressed the thought that the jubilee office and interested associations in the province could materially aid the work of the sub-committee when advice and guidance was sought.

The executive committee in selecting a chairman for this sub-committee agreed to ask Dr. W. A. Riddell, Dean of Regina College, and Chairman of the Saskatchewan Arts Board, to accept the position. It was decided at the same meeting to ask the membership of the Saskatchewan Arts Board to act as members of the sub-committee on creative activities. The executive committee agreed that the sub-committee should engage the services of Mrs. Florence James to assist in the development of the drama program for local communities.

Meetings of the sub-committee were held as part of the general meetings of the arts board. Responsibility for various aspects of the program undertaken was delegated to sub-sub-committees. Certain aspects were developed in close co-operation with the jubilee office as that agency had prepared a pageant suitable for staging by local groups. The jubilee office also printed folders for each competition held by the sub-committee.

The sub-committee drew up plans in the fall of 1953 for competitions in art, music, literature and handicrafts. The art competition included two categories, one a section for topographical studies or originally conceived records the other a section for paintings to be chosen for commissioned finished compositions. The competition in the field of music included instrumental, vocal and folk music works. The literature competition offered prizes for short stories, one act plays, a poem or groups of poems. The handicraft competition included a design competition for artists, a design competition for handicraft workers and a design competition for Indian work. Pamphlets setting out the rules and regulations and prizes were printed. The average printing was 3,000 of each. At a later date a film competition was approved by the executive committee.

Preparatory to the actual jubilee the sub-committee on creative activities sponsored a trial handicraft exhibition at North Battleford in August 1954 and at Moose Jaw in October. The emphasis centred around demonstrations by skilled provincial workers with selected articles and books on handicraft as a background. The test runs were very successful in spite of inclement weather. During the jubilee year many handicraft exhibitions were held ending with a last big Golden Jubilee Handicraft Demonstration Festival at Weyburn in November 1955.

In preparation for jubilee festivities, also, the executive committee approved a sub-committee proposal that 15 scholarships be granted on a territorial basis to allow interested people to attend the Drama Workshop at Fort Qu'Appelle in the summer of 1954. The purpose behind this project was to give training to a number of people who could later act as advisors to local committees contemplating the production of a pageant or other dramatic program. While this project was successful as far as it went it would have been more effective had the number participating been greater and the period of training longer. A course given a year earlier with provision for a follow up the next year with further provision made for the personnel to travel widely in the areas they represented, would have provided a better nucleus of personnel available for advice and guidance. This is in nowise a criticism of the sub-committee for that body could not be set up in time. As it was the

scholarships were worthwhile, but the very shortage of trained personnel threw a tremendous load of work and responsibility on the shoulders of Mrs. James and members of the jubilee office when the demand for pageants, and for guidance in producing pageants, reached epidemic proportions in 1955.

The competitions offered by the sub-committee were well received. The response to the literature competition and to the handicraft competition was much more general than it was for the music or art. The literature competition in particular aroused such interest that it might well become an annual or biennial project. The announcement of winners of each competition was given good publicity. Many of the handicraft entries were put on exhibition that the public might appreciate them.

The sub-committee on creative activities aroused much interest in literature and the fine arts. It stimulated an already lively interest in handicrafts. It, more than most sub-committees provided an opportunity for participation by the Indian population of the province. If one did not hear Mr. Boyd McDonald's "Concertpiece for Piano and Orchestra" as often as "Jubilee" or "Saskatchewan" during 1955 it must be remembered that all media of publicity were turned to the promotion of the jubilee theme during the festive year. The sub-committee on creative activities took the long range view and the results of the work done, fostered by a continuing program, may well outlast other aspects of the jubilee program.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON TOURIST PROMOTION

The sub-committee on tourist promotion was set up in 1953 with Mr. George Grant, President and General Manager, Hotels Association of Saskatchewan as chairman. The personnel of the sub-committee represented organizations and agencies interested in tourist trade and in touch with tourist facilities in the province and elsewhere. The sub-committee held two full scale meetings, several sub-sub-committee meetings and it sponsored one special meeting for all persons interested in a "Beautify Saskatchewan" campaign.

When discussing the role of this sub-committee, members of the jubilee committee had approved two principal aims. One was the attracting of tourists to Saskatchewan during the jubilee year. The second was the bettering of tourist accommodation within the province. It was recognized that the second aim was a long term one but members felt that the jubilee celebration would provide an added stimulus.

The sub-committee very early made an informal survey of existing tourist facilities in the province. Saskatchewan while endowed with pleasant and beautiful lakes and valley resorts, and wonderful fishing, cannot boast the striking and spectacular attractions of some of her sister provinces. The tourist industry has not yet reached maturity. Consequently, the sub-committee came to the conclusion that in the long run Saskatchewan would be better served through a program accenting the development of tourist facilities rather than through a program aimed primarily at attracting tourists.

The long range program advocated by the sub-committee encompassed a wide field. It envisaged an increase in tourist accommodation by both private proprietors and governmental agencies. It called for the modernizing of facilities at many resorts as soon as possible with increasing accent on this aspect in the future. The sub-committee asked for improved standards in hotel and restaurant facilities. Members saw the need for better highways generally, and improved ingress and egress roads at resorts. Finally, the sub-committee advocated an increase in tourist publicity, to accent the jubilee theme for 1955, and to draw attention to Saskatchewan's attractions as a sportsman's paradise and holiday playground each year.

One aspect of the sub-committee's program which received considerable publicity and a great deal of success was the "Beautify Saskatchewan" campaign. The sub-committee sponsored a meeting, August 13, 1954, of persons interested in this development. Following the meeting Mr. Layton Crockett, President, Saskatchewan Region, Junior Chamber of Commerce, was authorized to visit each Junior Chamber of Commerce in the province to seek support for the campaign. The jubilee office prepared a booklet entitled "Province in the Limelight" which outlined ways in which each community could help beautify Saskatchewan. Some 5,000 copies of this booklet were distributed. Every department of the provincial government was asked to assist.

The immediate results of the campaign were gratifying. There was a significant improvement in such fields as town identification signs, development of vacant lots, and cleaning up of approaches to cities and towns. Many localities made improvements in the street lighting systems. The Legislative Building was floodlit. "Paint up" campaigns were conducted locally.

The results of this sub-committee's work cannot be fully appraised at this time as the program was a long range one. The final results will only be evident as plans come to fruition. The sub-committee did a great deal to nurture community pride in the appearance of the home town. The tourist trade will undoubtedly benefit from the impetus given by the sub-committee to plans for improvements. Certainly the work of the members was worthwhile.

#### SUB COMMITTEE ON HOMECOMING AND RECEPTION

This sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Gerald O'Shaughnessy, Commissioner, Chamber of Commerce, Moose Jaw, was charged with the task of obtaining the names and addresses of former residents of Saskatchewan who might be interested in returning to the province during jubilee year. It was the further responsibility of the sub-committee to supervise the preparation of material to be mailed to former residents. It had originally been suggested that this sub-committee be charged with arranging receptions for distinguished visitors. This last could be done much more effectively by the sub-committee on special events under the executive director, however, and the executive committee agreed to the division of responsibility.

The sub-committee benefitted greatly from the suggestions and help given by members of the jubilee committee. Lists of former residents were compiled through local newspaper offices, local post offices, almanac lists, municipal offices and private industry halls. The jubilee office served as the secretariat for the sub-committee, compiling and servicing the lists. It was found necessary to engage clerical help to arrange the alphabetical lists of former residents. The number of names exceeded 20,000. Mr. Roy Borrowman devised a system of arranging and mailing which made it possible to service this list efficiently. Even then the physical task of preparing 20,000 individual envelopes for mailing was a staggering one.

It had been the original intention of this sub-committee to prepare four mailings to former residents. With the phenomenal growth of the mailing list, the physical problems involved in printing stock, preparing booklets, assembling, stuffing, addressing and mailing envelopes made a change necessary. The sub-committee finally decided on three mailings. The first included a letter of welcome, a pamphlet entitled "Do You Remember" and a return post card. This mailing was 12,000. The second mailing included a letter of information, a leaflet on the jubilee calendar, a calendar of jubilee events and a leaflet in the jubilee choir. This mailing was just over 11,000. Nearly 1,000 envelopes of the earlier mailing had been returned because the persons had moved and left no forwarding address. The third mailing was made up of a letter of welcome, information on the jubilee editions of newspapers, a booklet on Saskatchewan and a second revised calendar of events. This mailing was over 20,000 as writing bees in various communities, and much research by local newspapers and councils, brought in a flood of new names.

The mechanics of the sub-committee program were simple once a system was established. The sub-committee met in advance of each mailing and decided on the items to be included. These were prepared in the jubilee office. The envelopes, materials to be mailed and the names and addresses were turned over to the Disabled Citizens Workshop in Moose Jaw to be prepared for mailing. The addressed and sealed envelopes were then metered and mailed at the post office in the Legislative Building. As a follow up, the jubilee office segregated the replies and advised local jubilee committees of former residents returning.

The sub-committee was successful in its efforts though no actual count can be given as to the number of former residents who were persuaded to return through the mailings. Thousands did return and the fact of their returning prompted local committees to extend their programs to provide hospitality and special pioneer features. Former residents contacted were so pleased to be remembered by former friends and relatives that they gave the jubilee much valuable word of mouth advertising. An example of this was the warm response received from the Ottawa Branch University of Saskatchewan Alumni when this body was asked to arrange for the jubilee choir's Ottawa trip in 1955. The sub-committee role was outlined in very general terms. There was plenty of scope for new ideas. The members knew what they wanted to do and through the help of the jubilee office staff they achieved a real success.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITIONS

This sub-committee had as its field of operations the promotion of the jubilee theme at the various exhibitions and fairs held in the province during jubilee year. The membership was composed of the managers of the "A" and "B" exhibitions and representatives of the "C" fairs and agricultural societies. The chairman was Mr. T. H. McLeod, Manager Regina Exhibition Association. At the first meeting the members spelled out their responsibilities. The tasks they set themselves were supporting the jubilee program as individuals and through the organizations they represented; adapting the jubilee theme for publicity purposes; extending facilities to provide for the many former residents expected to return; supporting the work of local jubilee committees as opportunity offered.

The sub-committee held two full meetings and numerous sub-sub-committee meetings. These meetings were for the purpose of setting policy and allocating spheres of responsibility. The actual work of the sub-committee was done by members who worked on behalf of the jubilee at exhibition meetings, agricultural society meetings, meetings of the Showman's League of America, and as members of local jubilee committees.

The accomplishments of the sub-committee were many. As preparatory steps the members requested that all grandstand producers soliciting the contract for the "B" circuit grandstand in 1955 present shows which secured the jubilee theme. The two members representing the "A" circuit secured the support of the "A" fairs at Brandon, Calgary, and Edmonton to purchase a grandstand show which would add to the jubilee occasion. Members were instrumental in securing the support of associations interested in cattle breeding which resulted in Commonwealth championship shows for Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn breeds. In most instances the local exhibition managers were key movers in local jubilee plans.

During the jubilee celebrations the sub-committee made arrangements for the jubilee choir to appear on the grandstand of each "A" fair and at but one of the "B" fairs. The sub-committee, through the jubilee office made arrangements for a travelling exhibit of antique machinery from the Western Development Museum for the "B" circuit. The jubilee office provided financial assistance while the "B" exhibitions provided location space, fuel and water for engines, board and lodgings for three attendants, and local publicity. Space was provided at exhibitions for display space for showing copies of local histories and jubilee publications.

The exhibitions provided a meeting place for old-timers, former residents revisiting the home district, and for pioneers generally. The executive committee made special grants to exhibitions to aid in providing central pioneer headquarters. The exhibitions lived up to the letter and spirit of the agreement. One of the heart-warming aspects of the jubilee was the obvious pleasure of returning pioneers as they met old friends and acquaintances at the fair.

The sub-committee carried out its responsibility to the full. The members as individuals did more than was asked of them. Each member

took a keen interest both in jubilee matters as they pertained to the province wide celebration, and also in the jubilee celebrations held in his home area.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY

The sub-committee on publicity was seen by the jubilee committee as the agency responsible for advance publicity on the jubilee. It was not intended that sub-committee members should be responsible for day to day releases, billboard advertising, or local publicity. Nor was it the intention of the jubilee committee that this agency attempt to channel publicity through any particular medium. It was understood from the beginning that the jubilee office would handle releases as these pertained to the developing programs. It was understood, too, that newspapers, radio stations, television stations and magazines would emphasize the jubilee theme as "jubilee" became news. The sub-committee was set up to make sure that the Saskatchewan jubilee was news, both in Saskatchewan and elsewhere.

This sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Eric Knowles, Editor *Saskatoon Star Phoenix* held but one meeting. At this meeting the whole program was reviewed and general plans made. At this first meeting it was reiterated that day by day jubilee releases would be the responsibility of the jubilee office. The executive director was delegated responsibility for co-ordinating radio publicity and also for handling publicity through national magazines. As it turned out the executive director became the co-ordinator of all of the publicity released through the sub-committee save that in the newspaper field. The jubilee office was a natural centre for co-ordinating the publicity releases since the executive director was in constant touch with all media of publicity.

At this meeting the chairman introduced the idea of having the newspapers of Saskatchewan make preparations for special editions. The idea won general approval. The chairman undertook to contact the dailies on the subject. Mr. Vopni was commissioned to make necessary arrangements with the editors of the weekly newspapers in the province. The chairman and executive director subsequently held meetings with the editors of the dailies. On the recommendation of the sub-committee on publicity, Mr. Vopni was authorized to organize ten regional meetings of weekly newspaper editors to explain the plan. The attendance was good at all meetings.

The editors of the dailies in the province decided to produce special editions with their own resources. Many of the weeklies however, had extremely limited facilities. To aid in the production of these jubilee editions the jubilee office with the approval of the executive committee, supplied art work in "mat" form to all weeklies. The jubilee office also had prepared an eight page jubilee supplement which was offered to weeklies prepared to produce a section on local history.

The original plan was to have as many special editions as possible appear in May, 1955 when the opening of the Museum of Natural History in Regina marked the formal beginning of jubilee celebrations.

Many newspapers responded. Many preferred to launch the jubilee edition to coincide with jubilee celebrations locally. This last was a natural and fitting course.

The results were most gratifying. Four daily newspapers and some 86 weeklies brought out special editions. Without exception these were highly creditable pieces of work. The special editions gave the jubilee program a tremendous boost. The editions themselves, collected and preserved in the Archives Division of the Legislative Library, constitute a valuable fund of background information on our history.

The sub-committee on publicity did a fine bit of work. The membership kept in touch by telephone and personal interview rather than by formal meetings, a mode of operation only possible with a small membership. Much authority was delegated. The aims of the sub-committee were accomplished with a minimum of formal organization. In a field where many are specialists this was probably the wisest course.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The sub-committee on community activities had a vital role to play in the jubilee plans. Stated briefly, its purpose was to get all communities and every individual into some phase of jubilee activities. It was not expected to take a direct part in organizing communities but rather to encourage the local residents to prepare for a jubilee celebration in their own way, on a date of their own choosing. Since the whole jubilee program was based on the idea that this should be a popular jubilee, that is a jubilee of the people, the work of this sub-committee was vital.

The executive committee asked Mr R. L. Stutt, Superintendent of Organization, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, to act as chairman of the sub-committee. Mr Stutt had had a great deal of experience in extension work in rural Saskatchewan and was well aware both of the potentialities of the sub-committee's role and of the great amount of work involved. The executive committee secured the services of Mr Ernest McKenzie from the Dept. of Agriculture. Mr McKenzie had had a great deal of experience in organizational work in rural communities. He was made a member of the jubilee office staff as director of community activities. The sub-committee itself was a particularly strong one. It had on its membership, key personnel from almost every Saskatchewan association with an educational field force.

At the first meeting of the sub-committee, certain basic principles were established. It was made a matter of policy that each local committee was to have full choice of the type of program it desired. Local committees were to choose their own celebration dates, though when a community had a traditional date this should be the jubilee date if at all possible so as to keep the conflict of dates to a minimum. The role of the sub-committee was to be advisory only, and no financial assistance was to be given to local committees. General assistance was to be available to all, however, in the form of speakers, ideas for celebra-

tions, sheet music for jubilee songs, the jubilee pageant, and all types of jubilee literature.

As a beginning three separate letters went out from the sub-committee to all mayors, reeves, overseers and secretary-treasurers of rural municipalities. These letters explained the objectives of the jubilee program and asked for assistance at the local level. The newspapers and radio stations gave much help by publicizing the jubilee program. The field men for the committee were not bearers of strange tidings when they went to call on community heads.

The first call made was at the home or office of the elected head of the city, town, village or rural district. This official was urged to establish a local jubilee committee and was urged to begin by calling a meeting of the council and representatives of local clubs, service organizations, church bodies and other groups. On rare occasions the mayor or overseer or reeve visited, was invited to call a meeting on short notice so that the representative of the sub-committee might be present. More often, however, he offered to call a meeting two or three weeks hence and asked that the representative be present. Quite frequently the first visit elicited the remark "come back next year, this is only 1954."

All local committees, when set up, were asked to do the same general things. They were given a general outline of the jubilee program. They were then asked to consider making some provision for honouring the pioneers of the district and for welcoming former residents returning to the area. It was suggested that some project of a lasting nature be considered, perhaps the erection of a cairn or other marker for a local historic site, perhaps the publication of a history of the district, perhaps the preparation of a park or picnic ground.

To keep acquainted with the development of the community program, the executive director undertook the responsibility of aiding committees in those larger centres to which his job took him on regular visits. The director of community activities had as his field the rest of the province. Individual members of the sub-committee worked through the organizations to which they belonged and, as well, did what field work was possible.

The director of community activities bore the greatest responsibility for he was able to devote full time to the work of assisting local jubilee committees. During the last twelve months of his work he visited, on the average one town a day, meeting with local committees and assisting with programs. To do this he travelled more than 40,000 miles. In addition he spoke in at least 45 centres, attended 4-H club meetings, and met with numerous local councils.

The work of the sub-committee developed slowly in the initial stages. In spite of the letters sent out and the visits of sub-committee members, less than 40 centres had set up jubilee committees by mid-summer of 1954. The work of the sub-committee was not going for naught, however, for every visit made meant more people interested in the jubilee, more ideas suggested and more local projects uncovered. In the fall of that year the Saskatchewan Power Corporation began a radio series directed by H. Blaue featuring the jubilee and pioneer

them. The director of publicity in the jubilee office Mr. Ernie Fassler stepped up publicity on jubilee plans for local communities. The number of local committees actually organized edged past the 100 mark.

With the spring of 1955 developments came with a rush. The good work done by individual members of the sub-committee combined with the ready assistance of the agricultural representatives, the field men

of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Saskatchewan Farmers Union members, agents of trade, the Canadian Legion, the lumberjacks and others bore results. The example of the forty to fifty communities that first set up was copied by neighbouring centres. With the big celebrations in full swing the sub-committee could see with satisfaction celebrations in progress from Lumsden to Elginester from North Portal to Stanley Mission.

This sub-committee undoubtedly was a great factor in the success of the whole jubilee program. It can no longer point to some 430 local jubiées or events which put into the sub-committee of 167 plans. The key to the sub-committee's success lay in the fact that its members worked in the communities. It was not a matter of communities organizing under the direction of the sub-committee but rather of local committees working with sub-committee members. Much credit goes to miners, lumberjacks, nurses, ministers, teachers, trustees, leaders in local society and other citizens. A great deal of



The success of Saskatchewan's jubilee should be told in terms of close to 500 celebrations throughout the Province when former residents come back by the hundreds and communities pay tribute to their pioneers. In Humboldt, for example, Mrs. Michael Flory was crowned Pioneer Queen in a colorful ceremony climaxed three excitement-filled days of celebration.

out at the community level and carried to success by local leaders. The sub-committee made no attempt to draft people for jobs. Its role was to arouse interest, to offer suggestions and to aid when aid was requested. The sub-committee did its work well.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The sub-committee on religious activities was never set up. The purposes of this sub-committee were accomplished nevertheless. The jubilee committee at its second meeting approved in general terms the setting up of an organization to co-ordinate religious activities during jubilee year. It was understood that the sub-committee set up would seek support for a proposed Day of Prayer and also seek the support of the clergy in the establishment of local jubilee committees.

Once the Day of Prayer, July 17th was fixed the executive committee decided that key personnel of the jubilee organization working through the jubilee office could accomplish the aims of the suggested sub-committee. The heads of all the larger religious bodies were contacted personally and with gratifying results. The jubilee office contacted, by correspondence, every religious organization possible, advising each of the Day of Prayer and of its place in the jubilee celebration. In addition some 3,500 copies of a pamphlet "It shall be a Jubilee" were distributed.

The response by religious bodies to the appeal was good. The religious organizations were given no direction, they were asked to support the jubilee program in a manner suitable to church and parish. The Day of Prayer was supported by people of all faiths. Many leaders in religious life played a leading role in organizing local jubilee celebrations. It would appear that the informal approach adopted could not have been improved upon.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL EVENTS

This sub-committee had no regular membership and was assigned no specific task. The executive director asked that the sub-committee be set up and suggested that he be chairman. The chairman of the jubilee committee had the power to select members as the occasion demanded. The purpose of the sub-committee was to provide the means whereby the executive director might draw on outside support to meet emergent situations.

The work of the sub-committee on special events was done in such spheres as arranging for the museum opening and finalizing plans for the celebration on September 5, 1955. It was concerned at various times with the progress of the Saskatchewan jubilee film, the inviting of national associations to Saskatchewan, the Dominion Drama Festival, and other events of short duration. The executive director was the continuing member of the sub-committee. The actual projects carried out will be discussed under the section on the office of the executive director.

## THE OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### Organization

In the early stages of the jubilee thinking, it was generally accepted that a jubilee committee would be set up with a chairman, members and a secretary and that this committee would plan the jubilee. When the experience of such committees was reviewed, however, it became evident that at least two years planning and preparation must go into an anniversary celebration if the program was to have any meaning. But what chairman and committee can afford to give two years a time to such a celebration? And how does a committee as such deal with the routine of telephone calls, correspondence, travel and interview unless it has a permanent staff? Out of these thoughts and queries came the determination to engage the services of a person who could devote all his time to the actual organizing and publicizing of a jubilee celebration. Thus did the office of executive director have its origin.

The task then arose of finding a person suitable for the position. While the duties of a director were not clearly defined at this early date it was evident to all who gave thought to the problem, that the director must be a person with ideas, a person with wide contacts in the publicity field, a person of proven administrative ability and a person able physically to stand the wear and tear of such a position.

In the fall of 1952 Mr Fred G. McGuinness had been asked to submit a brief on projects Saskatchewan might consider attempting in the jubilee year. While the preparation of a prospectus for the jubilee, prior to the formal organization of a jubilee committee was a farsighted step in that it would save time and preparatory work later, it was a fair proving ground, also, for a prospective candidate for the position of executive director.

Mr Fred McGuinness was born in Manitoba. He served in the Canadian Navy during World War II until he was invalided out of active service. He studied at United College, and at the University of Manitoba. While a student he was employed by the National War Finance Committee as a public speaker in the campaign to sell war bonds. Later he served as a regional public relations officer with the Unemployment Insurance Commission of the federal government. He spent some time in exhibition and fairwork. He was assistant director of information for the Red River flood headquarters during the ordeal of the Winnipeg floods in 1950. Though a young man, he had had wide experience in administrative work, public relations, public speaking and in the field of publicity.

The brief prepared by Mr McGuinness was comprehensive and challenging. Following the appointment of the jubilee committee members, at the first meeting warmly endorsed the ideas presented in the submission. The executive committee at the first meeting engaged Mr McGuinness as executive director of the jubilee. Mr McGuinness accepted and at once assumed the responsibilities of his office.

### Role

When the office of executive director was created the executive committee had in mind a role which would spark the jubilee. The members wished for a person with ideas and with the administrative ability to put these into operation. It was expected that the executive director would act as general manager of a jubilee office responsible for policy to the executive committee and through that body to the jubilee corporation. The routine tasks of administering staff, answering correspondence and meeting people were an essential part of the job. The executive director was to be *ex officio* a member of each sub-committee set up. He would attend all general meetings of the corporation and all executive committee meetings. He would be responsible for the preparation of the annual budget of the corporation though the treasurer would do the technical work. In addition to thus being the keystone to the jubilee arch he was also to be a public relations officer for the jubilee organization.

The administration of the jubilee office was itself a heavy task. There was a permanent core of personnel while temporary additions were made for specific tasks. During the height of jubilee activities there were as many as 14 people working for the jubilee and using the office as headquarters. The mere matter of keeping abreast of correspondence proved a formidable task. While much of the routine could be dealt with by the clerical staff a great deal had to be read and answered by the executive director if he were to be fully cognizant of all aspects of the developing program. The average inflow of mail each day was some 160 pieces, the outgoing mail daily averaged 125 for the last 12 months of jubilee preparation. This was subject to fluctuation, for after each mailing to some 20,000 former residents the answers received boosted the incoming mails to over 400 a day. Mr. McGuinness was able to persuade the post office authorities to assign 'Box 1955' to the Jubilee Office, a small matter yet a nice one.

A great deal of business was conducted by phone. The jubilee office began with one phone. By the end of the first year two lines were found necessary. With the jubilee office the headquarters of the director of historic sites, the director of community activities and the director of musical productions it was found necessary to install more phones. During the height of the jubilee activities the jubilee office carried two lines to the executive director two to his secretary and four other numbers. Phone calls logged per day for the executive director alone averaged 30.

Visitors and business interviews took up a considerable portion of the executive director's time. During the months preceding the jubilee word of the thorough going jubilee organization in Saskatchewan attracted press men, radio men, writers, business men and casual visitors. During the jubilee former residents returning found the jubilee office a convenient information office in which to learn of jubilee doings in the various centres throughout the province. Scores called in on the executive director to comment on the jubilee and to reminisce about the province. Business interviews were frequent as firms and individuals sought permission to use the jubilee crest, as companies and organizations

offered aid, sought aid or requested information. During 1955, a great many area celebrations were staged jointly by the local representatives and the jubilee office. Each project took hours of planning. Finally the executive director was *ex officio* a member of each sub-committee and whenever possible he attended sub-committee meetings. He was chairman of two sub-committees and responsible for the work of each. All in all, sub-committee meetings took an average of one half day each week. Matters relating to publicity necessitated frequent meetings with press and radio personnel.

The executive director was *ex officio* a member of each sub-committee. This arrangement was essential if he was to know intimately the work and problems of each such agency. It turned out however that he became heavily involved in the work of some sub-committees. The mere fact of attending meetings drew on the time of the executive director, while some in particular the sub-committee on exhibitions and the sub-committee on historic sites, maps and publications, involved much travelling. It was in fields of publicity and community activities however that the executive director assumed considerable responsibility.

It had been agreed from the first that the jubilee office would be in charge of day to day publicity releases. It was logical then that the jubilee office would be a focal point for news. The sub-committee on publicity chose to concentrate on major projects in newspaper publicity and delegated the responsibility for radio and television publicity to the executive director. It would have been necessary in any event for the sub-committee to use the facilities of the jubilee office as a base for operations.

Relations with radio and television stations were excellent. Miss Jean Hinds morning commentator for CBC gave the jubilee program excellent coverage. Her story on pioneer life, Indian culture and many other items provided the latest jubilee news for her program. The CBC did two major jobs for the jubilee. These covered the opening of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History and the celebration held on September 5, 1955. All told some activity of the jubilee was mentioned in more than 300 CBC broadcasts. The privately owned stations in Saskatchewan supported the jubilee program wholeheartedly. Their facilities were made available for the jubilee choir for special speakers on the jubilee theme for special jubilee programs on sports, pioneers, historical incidents in the province's history and news accounts of jubilee celebrations. The private stations co-operated in province wide hook-ups to feature the New Year's jubilee program, the museum opening, the September 5th celebrations and other significant programs.

Newspapers and magazines proved a valuable publicity medium. It was not feasible to withhold publicity until 1955 as publicity was expected to play an important part in encouraging former residents to return and in announcing the coming celebrations in Saskatchewan. An early start was made and early publicity took the form of playing up some aspects of the program which were unique. The story of Harry Ford making Red River carts was reported coast to coast—so well reported in fact that one press man waggishly implied that Saskatchewan was apparently trying to prove that it was the only Canadian province to go from ox-

cart to off-cart in fifty years. Special editions of the jubilee newsletter were sent to every Canadian daily with good results. The mailings to former residents resulted in many newspaper stories and a consequent increase in the interest of former residents. Many magazines carried news items and articles featuring the jubilee. James Minifie did a series of broadcasts and wrote some fine editorial pieces on the jubilee. Ralph Allen, editor, Maclean's Magazine, carried many Saskatchewan stories in this magazine. A special edition honoured the jubilee of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The executive director was able to interest the railway companies and Trans-Canada Airlines, and other concerns in advertising Saskatchewan's jubilee. The C.N.R. distributed at their own expense some 25,000 easel backed posters to their Canadian and overseas offices. These posters urged the public to visit Saskatchewan in jubilee year. Both C.N.R. and C.P.R. companies used the list of names of former residents to send direct mail advertising, urging those ex-residents to travel home, by train. Depots were decorated during the period of local celebrations in many centres. T.C.A. also advertised the jubilee and carried a good jubilee story in the T.C.A. house organ. The T. Eaton Co. had prepared a large book showing excerpts from Eaton's catalogue over the past fifty years. In addition the catalogue carried a special feature insert on the jubilee.

The jubilee committee had as one of its members Dan Kennedy, a well known Indian, living near Montmartre. Mr. Kennedy had urged in a committee meeting that the Indians be asked to participate in the jubilee. He later suggested the setting up of an Indian committee. The executive committee agreed. The executive director convened a meeting of leading Indian representatives and other people interested in this venture. The assembled Indian representatives agreed that the first thing each tribe could do was to encourage members to enter the handicraft competitions. As a major project it was agreed that if sufficient buffalo hides could be obtained the various tribes would contribute their skills to cure and tan the hides and fashion them into wigwams. These wigwams would be completely furnished, inside and out, with all the paraphernalia of a war party and would then be put on exhibition at the Regina and Saskatoon fairs. Unfortunately it was impossible to secure the hides in time for such a project. A very colourful and interesting feature of the jubilee celebrations was missed.

As an adjunct to the program for publicizing the jubilee and also for the purpose of adding colour to the jubilee theme the executive director advocated many miscellaneous ideas. These had to do with a jubilee crest stickers, calendars, licence plates and souvenirs. Each of these was a fine honoured means of marking a celebration but Saskatchewan was able to add a unique feature to many. As a general rule each idea was submitted to the executive committee for approval and when approved carried out through the jubilee office.

Early in the preparations the executive approved the adoption of a jubilee crest to be used as the standard symbol of the Golden Jubilee. Mr. A. W. Davy drew up a crest including the arms of Saskatchewan, the wheat sheaf, and a fiftieth anniversary motto. It was warmly re-

ceived. Since it incorporated the arms of the province, it was necessary to get special permission for its use from the Department of Provincial Secretary. This was obtained. Authority for its use by individuals or business concerns was restricted to those applying and receiving permission, such use to be for the jubilee period only. This control was necessary to protect the public from itinerant salesmen who might identify their product with the formal jubilee program. The crest was widely used as permission was granted to a wide range of concerns including a clothing firm, newspapers, stationery offices, toy makers and others. A total of 208 firms and individuals were granted permission to use the crest until the end of 1955.

Suggestions for a commemorative jubilee stamp came early in the jubilee preparations. The striking of such a stamp was the prerogative of the federal government. This body was quite willing to co-operate and it was finally decided to strike a 5 cent stamp to get the widest circulation. This involved recognition of the Alberta jubilee in the design. The date of issue was June 30th. The Regina Philatelic Society, by arrangement with the jubilee office, serviced First Day Covers mailed out in an envelope bearing the jubilee crest. Requests came in from the five continents.

The jubilee calendar for 1955 was produced in conjunction with Modern Press of Saskatoon. The jubilee office provided the colour photographs and purchased several thousand of the finished product. The jubilee office was not responsible for the sale of any calendars within the province but did sell to former residents domiciled elsewhere and did use many for presentation to guests at jubilee banquets and those attending conventions in the province. The sale of calendars in the province was carried on by a private commercial concern.

The original submission of the executive director to the jubilee committee had mentioned a jubilee motor and truck licence for 1955. This idea was supported by the members. There were certain restrictions on design as the standardization code to which the province subscribes, sets the shape of the plate and the size of letter and numeral. The production process is such that few liberties can be taken with symbols or design. Nevertheless, a plate was designed and produced which bore the jubilee message. It was favourably commented on in many quarters.

The search for a suitable souvenir for the jubilee occasion was not entirely successful. Many business concerns here and abroad were interested in the venture but no product was advanced which was at once distinctive, popularly priced and "of the province". The one souvenir which was distributed widely by the jubilee office was a miniature plastic elevator bank bearing the jubilee crest. This idea originated with the Western Producer. The souvenir field is still open, however, and some day some enterprising person will capitalize on the production of a suitable provincial souvenir.

While the search for a souvenir was not entirely successful the jubilee committee was able to obtain a most appropriate "sticker". The director had early suggested that the jubilee committee adopt some graphic symbol bearing the provincial name, wheat and the number 50. A crest was adopted fulfilling these requirements. Happily, a Toronto

firm submitted a sample of a gummed sticker a replica of the crest, of gold foil. It was extremely attractive and was offered at a favourable price. The executive committee authorized purchase of an initial order of 500,000. The jubilee office was literally swamped with requests. A total of 1,500,000 were distributed. It proved a colourful, cheap and popular feature of the jubilee.

In addition to the manifold duties which evolved on the administration of the jubilee office, and the added duties deriving from active membership in each sub committee and the miscellaneous responsibilities as the executive manager of the jubilee corporation, the executive director was the public relations officer of the jubilee organization.

Public relations is not a commodity that can be neatly packaged with the groceries, yet it is the difference between failure and success in most promotional ventures. In organizing a jubilee celebration it is essential that the people, who after all are the participants, should appreciate the reason for the celebration, and the possibilities the opportunity offers. People everywhere should feel that the jubilee organization has been set up to further their hopes and plans. They should be brought to feel that the organization is interested in their views and their problems and is ever ready to assist. The public relations of the jubilee organization were good. Enthusiasm begets enthusiasm and courtesy reflects courtesy. The very widespread interest in and support for the jubilee and the oft voiced appreciation of the services of the jubilee office are the substantial witness to the high standard maintained.

#### General Comments

The office of executive director was one of the keys to the success of the jubilee celebrations in Saskatchewan. By whatever the name the position is called it is important that there be some person who is in a position to give full attention to the program. Someone must be the general manager to bring order and form out of enthusiasm and good intentions. The chairman could certainly do the administration but the responsibility of making all decisions and carrying them out would be greater than an individual should be asked to bear. The jubilee committee could make decisions and implement them but it would hardly be feasible to have a committee composed of people all able to give full time to the work, and if it were but a part-time role the course of the program would be spasmodic. The better arrangement is to have an informed chairman and committee to make decisions and an executive director to implement the program.

The choice of the person to act as executive director is most important. More than any other official the director is "front man" for the jubilee organization. If he is inept, unpopular or colourless the jubilee will lose much of its verve. If he is enthusiastic energetic and full of ideas the jubilee plans will tend to be colourful and dynamic. If he is expected to enter into all aspects of jubilee planning then some arrangement must be made to relieve him of the routine detail. Flexibility must be the keynote to all arrangements so that no program need be held up by the absence of any one person. Close liaison between the executive and the executive director is essential.

## THE JUBILEE OFFICE

### Organization

The jubilee office was established by the executive committee as the headquarters of the jubilee organization. Space was provided through the courtesy of the Department of Public Works. Staff was, in the main, chosen by the executive director, though the various positions to be filled were approved by the executive committee. With the executive director as head with office space, equipment and supplies provided, with its own staff and with the funds approved by the Legislature, the jubilee office was in fact the secretariat of the corporation. It was free, within the bounds of policy set by the corporation, to devote itself entirely to the purposes of the jubilee.

The jubilee office started out in a modest way with a staff of one, the secretary. As the jubilee program developed more responsibilities were assigned the office and increases in staff were made correspondingly. At the peak of jubilee activity the permanent staff totalled 14. In addition there were persons with specific talents hired for specific jobs. These included the researcher for the history of the province, the artist who did the sketches for the history, the choir conductors, and other casual help. Prior to the closing of the jubilee office the staff was again down to one, the secretary. The number of staff was related directly to the volume of work to be done.

The secretary of the jubilee committee, also the secretary of the executive committee, kept the minutes of both of these bodies, prepared the agenda for each meeting and did other tasks which pertained strictly to that position. The jubilee office however, handled the bulk of correspondence. The office prepared vouchers, answered queries, serviced the mailing lists, mailed out jubilee information, and generally carried out the clerical work so essential to a promotional office. It was the essential point of contact for all jubilee activities sponsored or aided by the jubilee organization.

The jubilee office provided an excellent headquarters for the work of the various division heads. The director of historic sites, Mr J D Herbert, was also a member of the sub-committee on historic sites, maps and publications. His work brought him into constant contact with local groups interested in marking local sites. Of necessity he was out on the road much of the time but the office provided a clearing house for correspondence and queries relating to this important phase of the jubilee celebrations. The director of community activities, Mr Ernest McKenzie, was also a member of the sub-committee on community activities. He, too, travelled widely as he spoke to hundreds of local meetings. His office was a very important exchange for information on community plans and a central place for the organization and co-ordination of local jubilee celebrations. Neil Harris, the director of musical productions, had an office in the jubilee office. He assisted local groups staging the jubilee pageant. He composed music and lyrics for the jubilee choir. His songs were sung in all Saskatchewan schools. While he was frequently on tour with the choir his office was the information centre for queries on pageantry and musical productions.

staged by local jubilee committees Mr Ernie Pascoe, the director of publicity, made the jubilee office his permanent headquarters though he, too, was away frequently covering jubilee developments in various parts of the province.

The volume of clerical work done through the office was tremendous. When one considers that during the nearly 3 years that the jubilee office was open, the executive director alone was engaged in 11,020 telephone calls, and consider further that there were six lines into the office one can appreciate something of the tempo of activity. Added to this was the correspondence, the mailing of jubilee literature, the preparation of materials for jubilee committee members, the reception of visitors and the preparation of materials for jubilee celebrations.

#### Role

The primary task of the jubilee office was to answer queries on jubilee matters, send out information to all and sundry, and to keep the various jubilee agencies informed on the general progress of jubilee plans. With this work went a second very important job. This was, firstly to encourage local communities to begin planning a jubilee celebration early, and secondly to give aid and advice to each local jubilee committee organized. The jubilee office was also a convenient agency through which various projects approved by the jubilee committee, not specifically the responsibility of any sub-committee, could be brought to fulfilment.

The clerical work of the office went on all the time at a steadily increasing volume and tempo until the summer of 1955. Thereafter, as community after community celebrated, the physical bulk of correspondence dropped. The more routine jobs of answering the mail, taking telephone calls, preparing information and receiving visitors were indeed a back drop to the various enterprises handled through the office which received much more notice. These would not in themselves have made for a successful jubilee celebration but they did add the colour and the publicity which is so essential if a long term program is to remain interesting and vital.

Quite early in jubilee preparations the jubilee office began the issue of a jubilee newsletter. This letter was sent out to inform the directors of the jubilee corporation of the progress of the jubilee program. The publicity value of such a newsletter was quickly realized and the press and radio were put on the mailing list. As the local communities began organizing jubilee committees the newsletter was sent to each chairman of a local committee. As a means of publicizing the jubilee the newsletter was very valuable. It was helpful to local chairmen as it carried information on what was being planned in centres up and down the province. All told, twenty five issues of the newsletter were published. The circulation began at two hundred and fifty and reached nine hundred per issue. It was a colourful, interesting, informative means of spreading jubilee information.



The Campbells of Avonlea captured the Macdonald Brier Tankard for Saskatchewan, when championship ranks from all Canadian provinces competed in Regina in '35.

The jubilee director in his original submission to the jubilee committee had mentioned the possibility of having major national events staged in Saskatchewan in 1935. He had also suggested that national associations be asked to hold their annual conventions in the province during the jubilee year. Both proposals received tacit consent. The chairman of the jubilee committee and the executive director did much to bring major national championship events to Saskatchewan. The jubilee office did the clerical work. Mrs. Clements prepared an attractive invitation adaptable to all convention bodies.

During 1935 Saskatchewan played host to the North American Figure Skating Championships, the British Commonwealth Horse Show, a similar Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus show, the Canadian Championships in boxing, wrestling, track and field events, the Macdonald Brier Curling, the Dominion Drama Festival and other major events. These were of great publicity value and they maintained the high level of activity throughout the province in 1935. They attracted hundreds of visitors who would not normally come to Saskatchewan. To take the Macdonald Brier as an example. The chairman and the executive director together made a trip to Sudbury and to Edmonton to solicit the event. The jubilee office presented a copy of "Saskatchewan, the History of a Province" to every member of each of the contending ranks. Publicity was given the meet. In return, the Brier came to be known as a jubilee event. Thousands of people attended the contest. Interest was high throughout all Saskatchewan, for our province is the home of curling. When the Campbells of Avonlea won and were presented with gifts at a ceremony in the Legislative Chamber, the publicity was nation-wide. Later the Macdonald Tobacco Company re-

leased a twenty minute full colour film on the 1955 Jubilee. Featured in this film was the jubilee choir singing the praises of Saskatchewan.

Conventions brought more people to Saskatchewan in 1955 and brought them in for more favourable circumstances than in any previous year. There was little actual expense while at the same the visitors made a substantial contribution to the provincial economy in general. The executive director wrote early warning to convention chairs of the two rail way companies asking for the list of organizations which held regular annual conventions. Each organization was then contacted by the jubilee office. The associations were welcomed, proposed free printed materials to individual members, publicity and entertainment. As a result some sixty national bodies held their annual conventions in Saskatchewan. It added up to an average of approximately 25,000 visitors and it provided one of the best avenues for publicity about Saskatchewan.

Midway through 1954 a letter signed by the chairman went out from the jubilee office to more than 100 Canadian companies operating in Saskatchewan. The letter drew a letter to the company office. The response was gratifying indeed. With only one exception the presidents of each company replied promising assistance and asking for suggestions. As a follow up the local manager was asked to contact the jubilee office that at the same offices of all in many instances. Particularly interesting is the fact that over forty companies took bulk orders of the jubilee history for distribution to their clients.

One other instance of promotional work which was handled by the jubilee office was a letter which was sent out to every Saskatchewan organization, club, fraternity or union. The letter asked each body to consider some project which would support the jubilee and be good for the sponsoring organization. The letter was so much in request that gave the jubilee office a chance to let addressees for gifts to. Many organizations asked for a speaker on the subject. A great many organizations undertook special projects. Some plans were highly successful some never materialized. The Sons of Scotland were interested in staging a series of Highland Games in Saskatchewan in 1955. This project did not come to fruition. I get many people interested in the jubilee. The Royal Canadians Club was interested in building a new name at the three way corner of Saskatchewan, North Dakota and Montana. Singing in the support of Kiwanis Clubs in all three places. An agency which tied up roads and personnel but the enthusiasm generated was used in other undertakings. The University of Saskatchewan set up a Golden Jubilee Committee that at the same a program to encourage persons attending conventions in Saskatchewan to visit the campus. The Peel Art Graphix received support financially from this committee. Various other groups were stimulated to sponsor Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee events. As a result of this letter from the jubilee office the Jewish Jubilee Committee was set up. It sponsored a very successful banquet for Jewish old timers in the district. Farm Movement Day at Lethbridge August 19, 1955 also had its origin in the suggestion of the executive director that farms associations undertake a special jubilee project.

A specific example of how the jubilee office worked with local organizations is offered by the experience of the Homemakers Club of

Saskatchewan. The executive director wrote to be president of the Homemakers suggesting that some special activity be undertaken in jubilee year. He was asked to speak to the membership early in 1954. He urged the executive to undertake a project such as a cookbook. The idea was well received and the Homemakers decided to publish such a book to contain a recipe written in long hand from each local club. Mr A. W. Hayey was asked to do the art work. The cookbook came off the press in the spring of 1955. By November the fourth edition had been nearly exhausted, sales topping the 22,500 mark.

The jubilee office was responsible for much of the publicity given certain aspects of the jubilee. Tied in very closely with publicity was the publishing of booklets, pamphlets and special items. The jubilee office in addition to handling publicity and news, promotional work set out handbills, printed menus, prepared letters to be sent to former residents and generally explained the purpose and progress of the jubilee. Some of the more important publications were a *Guide to Writing Local History* prepared by Allan Turner of the Saskatchewan Archives, *Guide to the Historic Sites of Saskatchewan*, *The Fiftieth Year*, a calendar of events Saskatchewan in Books, *Saskatchewan Jubilee Publications*, a list of local histories and special publications, booklets on the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History and the Western Development Museum, the story of celebrations at Prince Albert. When a community celebrates and the above program All told 44 booklets, leaflets and pamphlets, 24 more programs and 20 special items were distributed. The total number of individual items printed and distributed reached the grand total of 793,713.

#### Jubilee Choir

The jubilee office was asked to be responsible for numerous jubilee activities. One of these was the jubilee choir. The idea was approved and the executive director was asked to take charge of the project through the jubilee office. It soon became evident that the choir would have to be chosen from a larger centre. Transportation problems and the number of performances planned precluded selection of members from several points in the province. In Regina, however, there were several hundred partially trained voices, providing a fine recruiting ground. For this, and for administrative reasons, the choir was chosen wholly from Regina.

The jubilee choir totalled 45, there being 35 girls and 10 boys. Members who were chosen had to be top students academically and had to have the written permission of their teacher, principal and parent. Had to be physically fit and had to pass a practical singing test to the satisfaction of the two conductors, Len Cowan and Lloyd Blackman. It is significant of the high morale of the choir that in spite of a rigorous training schedule which saw choir members give up three evenings a week for more than a year, and an equally strenuous itinerary only 1 choir member did not carry through to the end of the jubilee festivities. This member dropped out only because of a family transfer from Regina.

The choir was beautifully turned out, each member being provided with a travelling outfit, a formal dress outfit and a square dancing

costume. The musical director, Ned Harris, and the two conductors contributed original musical compositions and lyrics to give the choir's repertoire freshness and originality. Mrs. Anne Heffel R.N., and Miss Glenora Pearce were delightful chaperones. The parents were kept informed as to the choir's activities and the young singers could travel with the comfortable assurance that they were well trained, well turned out and watched over and welcome.

The jubilee choir made scores of public appearances. In August 1954 they made a trip to the United States. They stopped in Chicago where they appeared on radio and television and sang to twenty five million listeners. They next performed on the grandstand at the state fair in Milwaukee and ended the tour with appearances on the grandstand at the Minnesota State fair in Minneapolis. In June of 1955 the jubilee choir made a second tour stopping in Chicago to sing at the International Rotary gathering and going on to Toronto and Ottawa. In Ottawa they were welcomed in the House of Commons and sang to a large gathering of senators, members of parliament and members of the Ottawa branch of University of Saskatchewan Alumni. In Saskatchewan during 1954 and 1955 they sang at scores of conventions, fairs and public gatherings.

The jubilee choir on their tours proved themselves as Saskatchewan's ambassadors of song. They were uniformly well received. Saskatchewan audiences in particular responded to the fresh and appealing atmosphere of the choir. Convention audiences were enthusiastic over the appearance of the singing of the choir. By the end of the jubilee festivities the Saskatchewan Jubilee Choir had established itself as one of the top ranking jubilee undertakings.



Saskatchewan singing ambassadors—members of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Choir. Under co-directors Loyd Blackman and Don Cowan, they sang about their Province and its jubilee from Prince Albert to Weyburn, from St. Paul to Chicago, and as far east as Ottawa.

## Saskatchewan Hof

As soon as the choir had begun rehearsals the musical director, Neil Harris, began work on a musical comedy. The purpose behind this was to provide some further entertainment for convention gatherings held in Saskatchewan during jubilee year. The jubilee office was fortunate in having the services of Mrs. Florence James, a professional director, and Mrs. Joan Rankin, a professional designer. The general outline of the comedy was clear from the beginning. It was to consist of a collection of skits, humorously depicting Saskatchewan foibles.

After a few showings the length of the presentation was cut to thirty to forty minutes. The abbreviated edition was well staged and sparkling. The cast was paid per performance. It is unfortunate that more residents of the province did not see this musical comedy for it had undertones of humour that could only be fully appreciated by people native to prairie life. The great number of letters received, commenting on the excellence of the shows, prove how welcome an addition it was to convention programs.

## Jubilee Pageant

The choir and the musical show were designed for entertainment to be offered to visitors and, where possible to large gatherings of Saskatchewan people. The jubilee office paid for the shows. As an aid to local communities seeking to use local talent for a jubilee celebration, the jubilee office provided a ready-made, easily adapted pageant kit. The idea of staging local pageants had been discussed from the beginning of jubilee planning. During Coronation year, 1953, the jubilee office had been asked to produce a coronation pageant adaptable to local community facilities. This was a trial run and was quite successful. The jubilee office turned then to a jubilee pageant. Mrs. Muriel Clements wrote the pageant. Neil Harris, R. J. Staples and Gertrude Murray did the music and correlation. Mrs. Joan Rankin did the designing. The complete pageant kit comprised the director's script, narrator's script, master cue sheet, music cue sheet, piano music song sheets and band score. The kit was sent out to local jubilee committees only. All told 200 complete kits were distributed. Some 5,000 copies of piano score and 10,000 song sheets went out. Local committees could call on Mrs. James for advice. The people trained at Fort Qu'Appelle Valley Centre under the scholarship plan of the sub-committee on creative activities also aided. The pageant idea was a real success. More than 150 committees adapted the pageant to local interests and it became the highlight of many a local celebration.

## The Face of Saskatchewan

Another undertaking which came under the jubilee office had to do with the production during jubilee year of a suitable film of Saskatchewan. The possibilities of a Saskatchewan jubilee film had earlier been outlined in a presentation made by Mr. McGuinness. The executive director was later asked by the executive committee to gather information on the feasibility of the project. The committee in May, 1954, reviewed the findings and directed the jubilee office to negotiate with

Crawley Films Corporation — or the producer of a 16 mm. 30 minute film in Technicolor, the executive committee was to have the final word on the acceptance of the film.

The film was shown to members of the executive and to other interested parties at the same time. Some revisions were suggested and the revised film cut. The *Face of Saskatchewan* was made available in late June. Since that time the demand has been such that there has been a continuous backlog of bookings.

It is not the purpose here to make assessment of the film. The theme — weather spot or people's vote — more likely to appeal to rural residents and tourists than to members of urban Committees of Concern. The previous reaction to the film has been as follows: — The Visual Education Branch of the Department of Education, during the period of July 1 to October 1955, showed 227 showings of the film. The total audience was 113,000. An appraiser's chart showed that of the 227 audience appraisals 2 voted it a rate of 10.5, rate 1 as average while 121 audience's gave it a 10. The exhibition division of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool reported a similar enthusiastic reaction. It is significant that an official of the National Film Board — reviewing copies of the film said: "We wouldn't have a better film on Saskatchewan for this program since the film is based primarily on information and travel presentation — this is just the sort of film our wheat池 and grain consulates in the United States and Canadian Embassies and Trade Commissions would be delighted to have for the special showings which they arrange for influential people in their territories."



The Crawley film-makers at work on *The Face of Saskatchewan* — a 16 mm. sound and color film produced for the anniversary celebrations.

It is probable that "The Face of Saskatchewan" will be one of the lasting highlights of the jubilee program. Newspaper clippings from across Canada acclaim it. A New Brunswick daily tells how a local audience had thrilled to the life and colour and optimism. Former residents of the province in British Columbia applaud its starkness and sincerity. An Ontario newspaper lauds its timeless tribute to the great people of a great province.

The jubilee office performed an invaluable service in advertising the name "Saskatchewan" at public functions. Much of the credit goes to Mrs. Joan Rankin and Mrs. Muriel Clements who worked together to arrange fitting decorations and displays at public functions and fairs. The jubilee office had much to do with the decorations which gave Saskatchewan Day at the Canadian National Exhibition a jubilee tone. The opening of the museum and the morning ceremony on September 5th were suitably supported by decorations in the jubilee motif. On these two occasions the provincial Department of Public Works worked closely with the jubilee office in preparing stages and planning decorations. Various jubilee floats were prepared for parades. The jubilee office made sure that the jubilee theme was prominent at the banquets tendered visiting dignitaries and visiting convention groups.

The jubilee office was not set up as a commercial agency though there was nothing in the bylaws to forbid the office from engaging in such activities. The executive committee approved the idea of producing a history of the province, a historic map, and a jubilee calendar. The jubilee organization was quite naturally interested in promoting the distribution of the jubilee history. Not only was it a fine medium for publicizing Saskatchewan but the jubilee committee received royalty return on the book. The jubilee office did not enter the retail field in Saskatchewan but did handle bulk orders to commercial firms and did service requests from out of province former residents. Mr. Hurd McNeice did all the liaison work for companies in Saskatchewan purchasing bulk lots of the history for distribution to clients. The jubilee office handled the orders which came in from former residents. The jubilee office purchased a number of jubilee calendars to use as favours at banquets. A number of calendars were also sold to former residents. The executive director approved the production of the historic map. The sale of this item was handled by the jubilee office through arrangement with the Saskatchewan Hawk Bureau. While this semi-commercial aspect did take up staff time it resulted in a certain cash return and it provided one more means for spreading the news of Saskatchewan's jubilee.

#### General Comments

The jubilee office was set up as the secretariat of the jubilee organization. In the three years of operation more than a million letters, pamphlets, booklets and other pieces of literature went out from the office. Telephone calls were numbered in the hundreds of thousands. The jubilee was really a triumph of communications. The jubilee office was in constant touch with all agencies of the jubilee organization, with local committees and with a great many ex-residents. It was the centre of jubilee information.

The jubilee office was also the headquarters for key personnel in the jubilee program. Office space, telephone facilities, and secretarial aid was made available to the directors of programs in the historic sites, community activities and musical activities fields. By thus centralizing these facilities a considerable economy was effected and much closer co-ordination of programs was possible. It would have been possible, perhaps, to assign certain areas of activity to agencies already organized and in the field. Much of the community activities program could conceivably have been carried out by agricultural representatives or by field staff of the Wheat Pool or some other organization. As an employee of the Provincial Government Mr. Herbert could no doubt have carried forward much of the historic sites program. But the over-all planning of the jubilee program would almost certainly have suffered. As employees of the corporation both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Herbert could devote full time to jubilee work. Their planning did not have to take cognizance of other broader policies. There was no clash of authority and no submerging of the jubilee accent.

The flexibility of organization of the jubilee office is worthy of mention. The executive committee set no hard and fast rules to govern the number of staff or the duties of each. The approach was empirical. As the volume of work increased staff was also increased, the executive reviewing each new position requested. The result was a saving of money and increase in efficiency. Starting with a secretary the executive director had a chance to plan the work of each new staff member and he also had a chance to engage people who could bring some special strength to the organization. The result was a highly competent clerical staff plus personnel who were outstanding in music, design, writing and other fields.

The treasurer was not on the staff of the jubilee office. The Jubilee Act made provision for the auditing of the accounts of the corporation by the Provincial Auditor. It was advisable then that the treasurer be a person who was familiar with the practices of the provincial audit department. Standing off from the bustle and activity of the office the treasurer could coolly appraise the financial procedures and ensure that the funds voted were properly accounted for.

There was no similar reason why the secretary could not have been on the staff of the jubilee office. The work could certainly have been done by the secretary to the executive director. There was a good reason why the jubilee committee chose a person outside the office, however. If the secretary was also a member of a sub-committee than the co-ordination of that sub-committee with the general aims of the jubilee would be strengthened. This indeed transpired for the secretary was also a member of the sub-committee on historic sites, maps and publications.

With the experience of the past three years in review there is no doubt that a jubilee office, or some organization akin to it, is an essential part of the planning in any similar celebration. It might be argued that much of the work done by the office could be let out to departments, organizations or agencies willing to undertake it. Even if sufficient offers could be gathered and the work were to be done

free, it would be a mistake to attempt it. A jubilee celebration if it is to be successful must be planned and directed with great care. If it is to be province-wide and to mean more than a special fair day it must be encouraged at every level, co-ordinated at every step, and brought to a peak at a pre-arranged date. This can only be done successfully if there is a central body to gather details of progress and to disseminate information. The actual celebrations must be run at the local level but local committees do not normally plan for more than their own specific celebration. The jubilee office was representative of the province. It was the organization with the power and the information necessary to stage province-wide functions, encourage local celebrations and co-ordinate and publicize the whole.

## FINANCING THE JUBILEE

There was never any question but that the celebration of Saskatchewan's fiftieth anniversary would cost money. Birthday parties of any kind must be paid for. Cities, towns, villages and rural settlements were prepared to spend money on local celebrations. The province through whatever organization was set up to plan the jubilee was expected to assign sufficient funds for that purpose. This chapter, then, deals not with the fact that money was spent but how it was voted, and how expenditures were reviewed and accounted for.

The source of funds was almost exclusively the money voted by the Legislative Assembly out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province. The corporation did receive money as royalties on certain jubilee publications and did receive also some return from publications and postage items sold through the jubilee office. The amounts received from these two sources were small in comparison to the total budget of the corporation. While the Act made provisions that the corporation might accept gifts no efforts was made to pursue this source of funds. It was the opinion of the executive committee that firms, organizations and individuals wishing to contribute to the jubilee could better do so by undertaking some specific project during jubilee year which would add to the jubilee program or in consultation with the executive director assisting in some aspect of a jubilee undertaking. This decision made accounting and audit procedures simpler and at the same time tended to personalize jubilee activities.

The jubilee budget was prepared on an annual basis by the executive director. It was a consolidation of the cost figures for programs submitted by sub committee chairman plus the costs of the jubilee office including the estimated funds needed to carry out approved jubilee projects. The budget was reviewed by the executive committee and when approved was submitted to the provincial government to be presented in the estimates laid before the Legislative Assembly. It would have been possible to have asked the Assembly to vote a substantial sum to the corporation at the outset and to have an accounting at the winding up of the corporation's affairs. This was public money however and the practice of submitting the budget to the Assembly annually gave members of the Legislature a further opportunity to appraise the jubilee program and to ask questions on jubilee matters.

The money as voted by the Legislative Assembly was received in quarterly allotments from the provincial treasury and deposited in the bank by the treasurer of the corporation. Monies received from other sources were also deposited in the bank. Accounting for both receipts and payments was done under the direction of the treasurer.

Authority to spend money was contained primarily in the budget. The executive committee did authorize changes in the general allotment of funds as the occasion demanded. As a general rule the requisition and purchases of supplies was made on the authority of the executive director. Similarly appointments to staff were made by this officer, though the executive committee had had during budget preparation, an opportunity to review the need for further staff.

The procedure for payment of accounts was straightforward. The executive director had the responsibility for ensuring that service had been received for bills rendered. All invoices for supplies and bills for services were first forwarded to the jubilee office for the director's attention. When approval had been given, vouchers were prepared by the jubilee office and these were forwarded to the treasurer. The treasurer checked each voucher for prior authorization of payment either in the budget or by executive committee minute.

The treasurer having satisfied himself as to validity of each voucher, and having entered each in the record made up cheques and submitted vouchers and cheques to the chairman or vice-chairman for approval and signature. The vouchers and cheques were sent to the provincial audit office to be preaudited. After approval had been given by the provincial auditor the cheques were countersigned by the treasurer and forwarded to the jubilee office for mailing or delivery.

All accounts of the corporation were audited by the provincial auditor. That officer will have prepared a report dealing with the financial affairs of the corporation. It is not the purpose here to analyse expenditures or to set out any detail of disbursements. It may be of interest, however, to note some points in the overall expenditures during the three years the jubilee committee was functioning.

The total expenditure made available from provincial funds for jubilee purposes approximated one half million dollars. Of this sum the largest single item was salaries which accounted for nearly one-quarter of the whole amount spent by the corporation. Travelling expenses including the expenses incurred by members of the jubilee committee, members of sub committees, employees of the jubilee office and persons asked to undertake special trips on jubilee business totalled some \$37,000. The expenses of the jubilee choir were a like figure. A total of some \$30,000 was paid out in the form of grants to the A and B fairs and to agricultural societies for the specific purpose of adding to the enjoyment of pioneers and ex-residents attending these celebrations. The historic sites program cost approximately \$25,000. The jubilee film together with prints cost nearly \$40,000.

The bulk of monies received other than the funds voted by the Legislative Assembly came from the sale of bulk lots of the jubilee history and from royalties. The jubilee committee retained copyright on the jubilee history written by Mr. J. F. C. Wright and also on the school version written by John H. Archer and A. M. Derby. The revenue from these sources was about \$11,000 to the end of 1955. But though the income was relatively much smaller than the expenditure the whole return to the province tells a different story. Conventions, sporting events, national events and jubilee events attracted an estimated 80,000 people who would not normally have come to the province. These visitors spent an estimated 5 million dollars in the province. The jubilee was a healthy stimulus to the provincial economy.

## A PROVINCE CELEBRATES

The jubilee committee had had two years in which to prepare for the celebration of Saskatchewan's fiftieth anniversary. Once established it had lost no time in setting up various agencies and sub-committees to carry out the purposes of the jubilee. By 1955 a great deal had been done. The historic sites program was well underway. The jubilee history was nearing completion. People had seen the Red River carts, to be used in parades and later to be set as markers for old trails. Thousands of people had seen the jubilee emblem. The jubilee choir had been widely acclaimed. Press and radio had told the world that Saskatchewan was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in 1955. Scores of conventions had made plans to meet in Saskatchewan in jubilee year. But all the above were put preparatory to the wider plans of the jubilee committee.

The jubilee committee had made no little plans. The membership of the corporation, representatives of the whole province envisaged a celebration which for length and for coverage had never before been planned on this continent. The committee foresaw a celebration beginning in January and continuing until December, with the accent on the period May to September. They saw the celebration as having many facets. There would be, they hoped, festivities in communities from the smallest to the largest. The pioneers would be honoured and each community would welcome back former residents returning for the jubilee. There would be projects undertaken by various organizations and associations. There would be a beginning made on certain long term plans. While parades, speeches and merry making were to be a part of the jubilee, the committee hoped that communities individually, and the province generally would undertake some projects which would be of lasting value and would add to the cultural heritage of the people.

The key to the success of the type of celebration planned lay with the individual communities. The jubilee committee had not the funds to attempt to do other than encourage local committees and provide certain aids such as the pageant music, technical advice and speakers. There was no thought of confining the jubilee celebration to the erection and opening of public buildings. The jubilee office and the sub-committees could by their efforts make a brave show. But the real measure of the effectiveness of all jubilee planning would be the degree to which jubilee enthusiasm had permeated the rural areas and the villages and towns. As the jubilee year dawned there were numerous indications that the people of Saskatchewan were going to make the jubilee a memorable anniversary.

The jubilee year opened with an hour long jubilee program on New Year's Day. A province-wide network carried messages from the Lieutenant Governor, the Chairman of Golden Jubilee Committee and the Premier. The jubilee choir sang sacred and jubilee songs. The program was a tribute to pioneers and especially to the pioneer missionaries of our land. The traditional New Year messages also drew attention to the advent of the jubilee year. They too, bore reference to the pioneers who founded the province.

The early months of 1955 brought a quickening of activity in towns and villages as community after community formed a jubilee committee and laid plans for a celebration during the summer. The sports days, fairs and picnic season traditionally begins on May 24, yet some communities had planned a jubilee event for each month of jubilee year. The cities played host to some conventions but again convention time was traditionally later in the year.

The jubilee got much publicity at the provincial and national level during the winter period. The Speech from the Throne read by His Honour on opening the third session of the twelfth Saskatchewan Legislature on February 10, made reference to the province's Golden Jubilee. Member after member in the Legislature paid tribute to the pioneers and made reference to developments in his constituency in the past fifty years. The budget address presented by the Provincial Treasurer paid a warm tribute to the early legislators of the province. But it was a sporting event that focussed national attention on Saskatchewan. The Macdonald Brier Curling Championship was held in Regina March 7-12. The jubilee theme was evident in the decorations and in the speeches of welcome. When the Campbell rink of Avonlea won the trophy and the Campbells were later received on the floor of the Saskatchewan Legislature the events received wide and favourable comment. Very fittingly the jubilee choir played a role in the film prepared by the sponsors of the Brier on the 1955 competition.

Saskatchewan played host to the Dominion Drama Festival May 10-14. This event was, as the chairman of the Golden Jubilee Committee stated in his welcome to the distinguished gathering, "surely a golden highlight in our anniversary parade of events." The jubilee office prepared a very attractive program booklet with a Saskatchewan flavour. Regina, the host city, showed the visitors the warmth of a western welcome. The festival, an important annual cultural gathering, aroused wide interest. The very fact that it was being held in Saskatchewan stimulated interest in the cultural life of the province. It was surely an indication of an awareness of Saskatchewan's jubilee outside the province that prompted the Governors to select Saskatchewan's capital city as the scene of the festival. It was the first time it had been held in this province.

Saskatchewan was honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor-General of Canada, for the period May 13-17. His Excellency attended the jubilee convocation of the University of Saskatchewan on May 13. Here he received an honorary degree. He gave the convocation address to the graduating students. The occasion of the jubilee had prompted the governing bodies of the university to depart from tradition and select seven citizens to be honoured rather than the usual number three. Those honoured included His Excellency the Governor-General, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor Mr S N Wynn, a newspaper editor and publisher Mr J R McKay well-known in the educational field, Mr L H Hantelman, a farmer, Judge Alexander Ross, Mr C H Fisher prominent in the field of municipal government. Such a distinguished list did honour to the pioneers who in these and other walks of life had made so outstanding a contribution to the development of the province.

His Excellency visited Regina on Saturday, May 14 where he officially unveiled the five stained glass windows in the Legion Memorial Hall. In the evening he attended the final night of the Dominion Drama Festival. On Sunday he attended a card both in Regina and Moose Jaw. On Monday he opened the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History to officially inaugurate jubilee celebrations in the province.

#### Formal Opening of Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, May 16

The building of the museum was not the project of the Golden Jubilee Committee. It was planned and built by the Government of Saskatchewan. However once the announcement was made that the museum was to be built and was to be ready in jubilee year the jubilee committee saw the possibilities in the situation. Here was a project which while not necessarily a part of was certainly a substantial prep for the jubilee program. It was one single memorial which would still be in evidence at the celebration of the centennial. Since the museum was to be dedicated to the pioneers of this land it was tailor-made for jubilee publicity purposes.

As it turned out the jubilee office was asked to make suitable preparations for the official opening of the museum. The opening date was fixed for Moose Jaw, May 16. The Governor-General was to be in Regina for the Dominion Drama Festival on May 14. He graciously accepted an invitation to open the museum on May 16. This date was fixed by the executive committee as the official beginning of the period of jubilee festivities.



"This Museum of Natural History is dedicated to the honour of all the pioneers who came from many lands to settle in this part of Canada, a tribute to their vision, toil and courage which gave so much to Saskatchewan and this nation." The dedication plaque of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History.



His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada officially opened the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History in a dedication ceremony in Regina on May 16, 1955. The other platform guests were Premier T. C. Douglas, Hon. L. H. Brocklebank, His Honour Lieutenant Governor W. J. Patterson, and the Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Cullinan.

The opening of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History was a colourful ceremony. The list of invited guests includes members of the Legislative Assembly, assessors and reeves, members of the Indian communities and other important personages. Hon. J. W. Brocklebank, Minister of Natural Resources, under whose aegis the administration of the building would come, was chairman. With him on the platform was His Excellency the Governor General. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Justice Cullinan, chairman of the jubilee committee, and Premier T. C. Douglas. The platform was gaily decorated with jubilee emblems. Television and radio coverage brought details of the ceremony to thousands of interested citizens.

The Governor General in a brief address said that he was greatly impressed with the obvious care with which plans had been prepared for Saskatchewan's jubilee celebration. He was most clearly impressed when he heard that at all the celebrations and plays and picnics planned, Saskatchewan had seen fit to build a museum. He stated, "I do not believe there's any better way to mark a jubilee in an exciting manner. This anniversary year will pass but the museum will remain as a tangible and lasting memorial of achievements marked by this season of rejoicing." He then went on to say that in a new country museums are more important than in an old one. "They are not just collections of old bones," he remarked. His Excellency stated that he was pleased to

see the splendid museum collection now in permanent quarters. He ended on this note: "I am proud to see the true meaning of the jubilee year being observed in this way. This monument will stand forever."

The opening of the museum dedicated to the pioneers from many lands, whose courage, toil and vision had contributed so much to Saskatchewan, was the formal opening of the jubilee. The *Regina* and *Saskatoon* dailies and a number of weeklies brought out special jubilee editions at that time. *Saskatchewan: The History of a Province*, by J. F. C. Wright was put on sale on that date. The schools held special jubilee programs. With the numerous functions planned in individual communities for May 24th the jubilee came on with a rush.

The celebrations brought satisfying assurance to the jubilee committee that the projects undertaken by various agencies had dovetailed with the plans of local committees. During the 1954-1955 school year Miss Gertrude Murray, Supervisor of School Broadcasts, produced a series of twelve half hour broadcasts on Saskatchewan's history. Fifteen half-hour broadcasts were devoted to "Saskatchewan Songs" - a series in which Mr. R. J. Staples, Supervisor of School Music, with the aid of the jubilee choir taught folk songs and jubilee songs to some 80,000 listening school students. The result was that communities throughout the province had at hand the basis of a massed choir. One of the distinctive features of the jubilee celebrations was the number of centres which assembled massed children's choirs to sing as theme songs "Jubilee" and "Saskatchewan Anthem".

The interest shown by the sub-committee on historic sites, maps and publications in local history now bore fruit. With the full co-operation of the Department of Education and the jubilee office, the writing of a local history was offered as a project to each community. No financial support could be offered but the communities were advised that the Archives and the Legislative Library would supply research facilities. The Department of Education prepared a guide for writing school histories and forwarded a copy to each teacher and superintendent. The writing of the school histories was given a place in the curriculum for jubilee year. The results were most gratifying. The Legislative Library which makes an effort to purchase copies of every local history written in Saskatchewan has 90 histories in its collection, each written for the jubilee year. No count has been made of the number of school histories prepared but the number is known to exceed 2,000. If plans materialize these will be submitted to the Saskatchewan Archives Board for micro-filming and returned to school district for preservation. In addition the sub-committee and the jubilee office gave encouragement to many non-sponsored publications. The result of this interest in local and regional history was that it interested thousands of individuals and actively engaged thousands more in the jubilee celebrations. The lasting value of the undertaking is that Saskatchewan, through the research done for school histories and community histories and the outstanding efforts of the weekly newspaper editors in producing fine jubilee editions, together with the general histories written, has done much to record its social and economic history. No attempt was made to reproduce the little known and vaguely documented episodes which, while sensational, are

frequently founded on little more than hearsay. The hard work of research and synthesis must come first if historical perspective is to be maintained.

Pageants played a more prominent part in local celebrations than ever before. It was encouraging to the jubilee office as it was thrilling to the local directors to see the enthusiasm and ingenuity that went into the production of pageants. Scores of centres adapted the jubilee pageant to their own needs. The contribution made to our heritage by the Indian population was given emphasis. The contribution of various ethnic groups was the theme of many pageants. The pioneers were honoured in most productions. At *Le à la Crose* more than 300 people gathered to enjoy a monster pageant depicting the growth and development of Saskatchewan. At *Nipawin* 4,000 people saw a pageant at which some 3,500 children and adults attended. This pageant involved wide pupil participation and was a great success. At *Keewatin* eleven nationalities in costume took part in the pageantry of a monster parade. *Debden* community produced a play on pioneer life. These were but a few examples of the more than one hundred pageants staged in local communities by local people.

But while the results of the jubilee committee's planning was in evidence at all jubilee celebrations the success of the jubilee depended on the initiative and enterprise of the local jubilee committees. And community celebrations were successful to an unprecedented degree. In general each celebration featured a parade, sports, recognition of the pioneers and some special jubilee program. A great many editors timed the issue of the jubilee edition of their newspaper to coincide with the jubilee celebrations. At most gatherings a jubilee speaker either someone prominent in public life or a member of the jubilee committee, or a well known pioneer of the district paid tribute to the founders of the province and the old timers of the community. But each community added some distinctive feature to its own celebration giving the whole a richness and a variety that was both arresting and stimulating.

Parades and floats have not been a distinctive feature of Saskatchewan celebrations except for traditional parades during fair days in the larger centres. But the jubilee celebrations saw scores of centres open festivities with parades each showing imagination combined with local colour. *Weyburn* had a parade which included old vehicles and occupants in the costumes of the day. The Mayor rode in a carriage purported to have belonged to Lady Eaton. Two children, one two years, the other four, led a bull calf pulling a miniature ox-cart. *Watrous* staged a parade which included some fifty old time vehicles and machines. A distinctive feature of the *Govan* parade was a float depicting a homesteader's shack. *Wadena* boasted fifty floats depicting a parade of progress. *Biggar* with twenty five floats depicted the progress in machinery, in architecture, in clothing and in transportation. *Rattleford*'s colourful parade included the Mounties, pioneers, Indians, old vehicles, and old agricultural implements. *Maple Creek* staged a parade, two miles in length boisterous and colourful with cowboys and wagons, old machinery and vehicles of ancient vintage. *Esterhazy*'s mile long parade was an outstanding attraction. *Unity*, *Madison*, *St. Louis* and *Colonsay* staged

parades which emphasized the pioneer theme. A great many parades featured local bands revealing what an astounding amount of local talent has been developed in local centres. The North Battleford and Swift Current bands, to mention but two of the more publicized groups, the Indian Head and the Norquay band each with a fine reputation added much to the generally high calibre of the celebrations.

One of the principal objects of the jubilee was to honour the pioneers. Every celebration in one form or another paid tribute to the pioneers of the community and made provisions for welcoming back ex-residents to visiting their old homes. The indoor celebrations were unique for the fine displays of pioneer machines, tools and household articles. Pictures and photographs of early days were a pleasing addition to most displays. Many communities chose different ways to honour the pioneers. The Wadena committee had erected a large marquee for the convenience of old timers. Another marquee housed pioneer relics and pictures. Pioneers were given mementoes made from Saskatchewan birch. At Cowan the pioneers were presented with miniature cairns. At Liberty, where 250 former residents attended the celebration, some from as far away as California, Kansas and Missouri, old timers were presented with bouquets. The Unity committee distributed 40 bronze medal bows to the pioneers of that district. Special cards and souvenirs were given to the pioneers of 1905 at Broomfield. At Battleford and Halford scrolls were given to the old timers. There were scores of other instances. Almost every centre arranged for a pioneer register where old timers and returning ex-residents could sign their names. Almost every centre honoured the pioneers present at a dinner or a tea. At Prince Albert some 3,000 people gathered to honour the pioneers. There were 400 at a pioneer banquet at Biggar. Kinley had 227 guests at the old timer's dinner. Davidson registered more than 200 at the old timer's dinner. Kennedy had 245 sign the pioneer book. When one considers that the above are but isolated instances taken at random from the records one cannot but feel that fitting tribute was paid and that it was richly deserved. Then too, many localities presented copies of the local history prepared in the community to their pioneers. The fairs provided special features for the pioneers and made arrangements which added to the comfort and enjoyment of the old timers. All in all the appreciation of the younger generation was shown to the men and women who contributed so much to this land. And the school children in Wakaw who raised money to provide a free banquet to the pioneers there shared a common bond with the people of Mactario who observed two minutes silence in honour of the pioneers.

A great many communities undertook the marking of historic sites, or the preparation of a park to commemorate the jubilee. Most of the sites marked and parks dedicated were part of the program. The National Sites and Monuments Board of Canada erected a cairn just outside Prince Albert to honour Peter Pond the trader and explorer. This cairn was unveiled by a descendant Peter Pond of Newhaven Connecticut. A cairn was erected at Ille a la Crosse to commemorate the founding of St. John the Baptist Mission and the work of the Grey Nuns. At Colgate a plaque was put up by the local Agricultural Society to honour the early settlers. A field stone pillar at Paynton honoured the district

pioneers. A cairn at Freedhome honoured the pioneers of that district. On Jubilee Day in Regina the Regina Jubilee Committee arranged for the unveiling of an historic monument, honouring public leaders of pioneer days, as part of a jubilee program. At Gou登son a cairn was erected to mark the cessation of Indian hostilities in 1885. The people of St. Louis prepared a park and dedicated it to the pioneers. The Kinsmen's Club of Maddington gave a playground to the town for the children. The Kettner Club prepared a park and planted 350 trees as a jubilee project. There were many more like enterprises carried out. Rural municipalities put up markers on old trails. The sites of early businesses were identified and marked. Community organizations marked such beginnings as first schools, churches, and ferry sites. Over the whole province there was an awakened interest in this aspect of the jubilee.

The jubilee celebrations throughout the province were not bigger or smaller editions of a like mold. They were native to district and community and showed a variety and vigour which added greatly to the significance of the celebrations. The same general themes were in evidence but each community from its own experience and out of its own resources gave the celebration a local colour. Kelvington people saw the revival of the Maypole dance. There was singing by massed school choirs, old-time bidding and dancing the Highland Fling. At Waskesiu there was a decorated boat parade. At Estevan the oldest pioneer lady was crowned princess of the sober. Some 200 feet of coloured film was taken of the Lang festivities and this was put in the village archives. At Elbow 105 members of the Jacobsen family gathered at a picnic. Representatives were there from New Jersey, South Dakota, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Unity had a jubilee cake. A pioneer kitchen was fitted out by local donations at Brinsford. The German's committee prepared a beautifully done invitation featuring the jubilee crest. Carnduff and other points saw street dancing on a large scale. Wawota celebrated a double anniversary as that centre had a fiftieth anniversary in 1954. Monsonian festivities included the opening of the nearby P.E.R.A. dam and the town jubilee airport strip. Maple Creek, Brock and Nipawin held mass barbecues. At Nipawin some 1,200 pounds of barbecued beef went into the making of thousands of beef burgers. Again the places mentioned are but typical of scores of other places who celebrated in like manner. Everywhere enterprises made use of local talent, local resources and community enterprise. A great many localities emphasized the cultural contribution of ethnic groups in the area. Massed choirs were a feature of many jubilee celebrations, but each had its own repertoire of songs reflecting the preferences of the communities. The jubilee choir was the pride of the whole province but certainly the massed choirs at Estevan and Alameda were the delight of the local audiences. The Indian Head school superintendency's massed choir of 135 voices was a really notable success.

The Indian population participated in the jubilee. Traditional sports days had a jubilee theme. The sub committee on creative activities made provision for competition in Indian handicrafts. The traditional Indian encampments at the larger exhibitions were again a source of interest. There were Indian pow wows at Colgate, Carnduff and other centres.

each part of the jubilee celebrations. At Wawota the Indians held a Sun Dance. The Indian exhibits at the fairs emphasised the jubilee theme. School histories, done by Indian children at Indian schools, were quite outstanding.

Almost all jubilee celebrations featured a jubilee speaker. In rural communities the speaker was usually a pioneer of the district or prominent former resident of the district who had returned for the occasion. Villages, towns and cities attracted a variety of speakers. Well known pioneers, as James Grassick of Regina, were asked to speak at numerous places the jubilee office was frequently asked to send a speaker, members of the jubilee committee and particularly those resident in smaller centres, were in constant demand as speakers. Members of the Legislative Assembly had a busy round of engagements. The Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, a native son, had a crowded itinerary. During the summer His Honour attended scores of celebrations and spoke at some 40 centres. The Premier's speaking engagements saw him speak at city, town, village and rural municipalities all over the province. The chairman, and vice-chairman and the executive director of the jubilee attended numerous celebrations.

It would be an impossible task at this time to write on each of the jubilee celebrations held in the province. The jubilee office sent out questionnaires to each community asking for information on each local festivity. These when returned, are to be placed in the Archives as a further record of the jubilee year. But the returns are not in and even if they were, no single volume report could do justice to the enthusiasm, variety and colour of the separate celebrations. The celebrations in four communities have been summarized however to give something of the scope of jubilee doings. The four centres chosen were not necessarily the best or the biggest. They were chosen because they were representative of a city, a town, a village and a rural community.

Saskatoon, a city of some 57,500 people, staged a week long jubilee celebration beginning July 3. The Saskatoon Jubilee Committee was set up early. It had the experience of the committee which directed the city's seventieth anniversary celebration of 1952 to draw on. A program was planned for each day and provision was made for the indoor staging of most events, in case of rain. The full co-operation of the Board of the Western Development Museum was received and the museum staged *Pho-Era*, a week long show, as an integral part of the city's celebrations.

The jubilee celebration opened with a church service at Exhibition grandstand. Each day following accentuated some phase of the jubilee. Choral groups from neighbouring centres performed at the evening grandstand shows. Five cultural groups took part in the jubilee program. There was a concert, square dancing exhibitions, a folk music festival and a mammoth hoe-down. One night was planned as *Varsity Night*. The jubilee choir was invited to sing at one grandstand show. There was an official opening of the Lathy swimming pool. Mrs. E. S. Andrews, widow of one of Saskatoon's earliest settlers, was named "Citizen of the Year" in Saskatoon. There was a special ceremony at the Pioneer Cairn to honour the Saskatoon pioneers of 1882.

The Western Development Museum staged a week-long Pion-Era in conjunction with the city's program. Each afternoon there was an official opening at which some public figure presided. There was a daily parade of steamers, gas engines, ox carts and other antique equipment. There were setting up contests with old tractors plowing demonstrations, threshing demonstrations and demonstrations of engine and train whistles. The women's program included breadmaking, knitting, carding, weaving and spinning. A pioneer kitchen was set and was in use. On Wednesday there was a monster parade including Mounties, Indians, floats and pioneer equipment.

While it was impossible to estimate the number of people who watched the parades or took part in general jubilee functions, more than 50,000 attended the grandstand shows, the festival and the more formal events of the jubilee. More than 23,000 paid admission to the Pion Era show in spite of the adverse weather. The week of jubilee was notable for the variety of events, the many fields of emphasis, and the general enthusiasm evident.

Kamsack population 2,327 (1951) held its jubilee celebration on June 10. It set a new high mark both in attendance and in enthusiasm. The celebration was staged in five big events with special emphasis on the pioneer theme. Former residents returned in their hundreds. Various ethnic groups participated. The Indian population had a definite part to play. Pioneers, farmers, townspeople, and children all found some thing of interest.

The jubilee began with a parade made up of 27 floats, hundreds of vehicles and implements, Indians, Mounties and Army units. The band of the 53rd Field Regiment provided the music. The program at the baseball park opened with an interdenominational religious service assisted by a massed choir. Addresses of welcome were given in English, Russian and Ukrainian. Chief Allan Fidler of the Cote Indian reserve spoke on Indian history. The main speaker at this gathering was His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor. He was introduced by Mr. Arnold Feuer, M.L.A. for the constituency.

A program of sports, dancing, music and Indian games followed. A banquet for the old-timers drew 250 guests. His Honour spoke to the pioneers after the banquet. In the evening there was a monster bonfire with a community sing song. This was followed by a street dance. From start to finish the program went off with vim and gusto. The pioneers had a meeting place at the grounds provided through the courtesy of the local Elks. Each child under 12 received 5 free tickets to any form of entertainment or treat offered. The antique machinery attracted much attention. Without a doubt jubilee day in Kamsack will be remembered as the finest such celebration in the history of the district.

The village of Fleming population 199 (1951), held a three day jubilee celebration planned primarily to honour the pioneers of the district. The celebration was planned for July 3-5, in spite of the fact that Moosomin, a nearby town, was holding a week-long jubilee celebration beginning on the 3rd. The Fleming jubilee committee, however, wisely planned the old-timers reunion to take place on a day when there was a comparative lull in the Moosomin festivities.

The celebration commenced on Sunday with special services in the two local churches. On Monday a re-union of former Fleming students was held. There were 170 guests who signed the register. At the afternoon session there was a roll call speeches of welcome, followed by two minute silence in memory of former students and teachers who had passed away. A memorial plaque to a former Fleming principal, William Marshall Vessey, was dedicated and unveiled. Following the program, a lunch was served.

Tuesday, was pioneer day. The celebrations began with a colourful parade consisting of 15 floats, 40 horsemen and a Mountie escort. The parade accented the pioneer theme. Three drum majorettes, a piper and Scottish dancer led the parade. His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, rode in a buggy followed by Mr A. H. McDonald M.L.A. for Moosejaw constituency, in a democrat. The parade over there were novelty races, dancing exhibitions and a baseball game. Meanwhile there was a reception for old-timers in the Community Hall. His Honour addressed the gathering of over 200. After a short program lunch, including a jubilee cake was served. A concert at eight included Saskatchewan songs sung by the Fleming school students. A huge crowd finished out the day at a jubilee dance. In spite of adverse weather the celebration was an outstanding success.

On July 7th some 250 people gathered at the 'Old Crossing' near Regina to pay tribute to the pioneer settlers in the area and to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of Wascana school district. On May 24, 1882, seven pioneers from Cobourg, Ontario reached the place where the trail crossed Wascana Creek. They held a picnic before attending to sterner tasks of breaking land and building new homes. The picnic became an annual affair. As a jubilee project the descendants of these pioneers and the neighbours from their own resources, raised a field stone cairn to commemorate the achievements of the district pioneers.

The afternoon celebration included the signing of a pioneer register, inspection of a fine collection of pictures, clippings and diaries of the early days and the unveiling of the bronze plaque on the cairn which bore the names of the seven pioneers. There were speeches by friends and relatives and a talk by Mr James Grassick. A basket lunch with a table set for pioneers continued the picnic tradition. Following this, Mr W. S. Thair M.L.A. for Lumsden constituency, spoke. There was a ceremony honouring the founding of the school. In spite of drizzling skies the whole affair was a great success. Relatives from British Columbia and Ontario were present.

#### Farm Movement Day

One of the outstanding examples of co-operation in a jubilee enterprise was shown in Jubilee Farm Movement Day held at Indian Head August 19, 1955. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada erected a cairn in 1955 to commemorate the founding of the Territorial Grain Growers Association. Plans were formulated to unveil this cairn at a public ceremony to be known as Farm Movement Day. The project was sponsored by the Golden Jubilee committee, the Saskatchewan

Wheat Pool, The Saskatchewan Farmers Union, the United Grain Growers Limited, the Federated Co-operatives, the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The chairman of the committee set up by the sponsoring bodies to make arrangements for the celebration was Mr Fred McGuinness, executive director of the jubilee office. Mr Carl Pearson represented the town of Indian Head.

Farm Movement Day attracted wide interest. Reporters attended from daily and weekly papers and from agricultural journals. Some 1,800 pioneers, their descendants and friends gathered from six Canadian provinces. Mr Justice E. M. Gallion, Chairman of the Golden Jubilee committee was chairman of the gathering. Speakers included Rt Hon James L. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Hon Charles A. Dunning, a former premier of Saskatchewan; Premier T. L. Douglas; Hon E. P. Fontaine representing Premier M. L. Campbell of Manitoba; Senator T. A. Crerar and Mr J. Oberholzer representing Premier E. C. Manning of Alberta. Dr Violet McNaughton, M.B.E., first president of the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, spoke on behalf of the women's organizations. Following the unveiling of the cairn a rustic marker commemorating the establishment of the first experimental farm in western Canada was unveiled at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. This was followed by a picnic lunch.

The whole undertaking was a success. The organizations supporting it showed that co-operation was a creed to be lived up to. The older pioneers attending the ceremony came to pay their respects to the founders of a movement which had meant much to them and much to the west. Many of them had known Hon W. R. Motherwell and John Millar, two men who had given inspiring leadership in forming this early co-operative enterprise. Such was the interest that some like ceremony might well become an annual affair.

During the summer and early fall of 1955 Saskatchewan was fairly astir with jubilee celebrations. From May 24th to the middle of September there were on the average four celebrations on every day somewhere in the province. A great many rural communities and almost every hamlet, village, town and city planned a day, days or a week of jubilee. Word of jubilee sports days, picnics, fairs and ceremonies was on everyone's lips. In a supporting role carrying the whole along like the music of a triumphal processional song was the voice of press and radio in the province. During the preparatory period newspapers and radio stations had extended every facility for publicizing the aims of the jubilee committee and the plans of local committees. During the period of jubilee celebrations the covering given the jubilee was truly outstanding. Literally whole pages of daily editions and a good portion of weekly issues was given over to reporting jubilee functions. Almost every radio network a great number of programs and many special features emphasized the jubilee theme. One could not read a Saskatchewan daily or tune in on a Saskatchewan radio station during the summer of 1955 without reading or hearing "jubilee". Certainly reporting the news is a function of press and radio, and the jubilee was news, but there was a warmth and a pride displayed which quite lifted the reporting above the level of merely fulfilling a function.

### Official Ceremony, September 5

Jubilee celebrations actually extended over the whole of 1955. Some communities, indeed, held a jubilee function in every month of the jubilee year. The jubilee committee, however, decided to give form to the celebration by accenting certain days. On January 1 1955 the jubilee office sponsored a New Year's program. The opening of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History May 16, was set to coincide with the formal opening of jubilee celebrations. Schools held a jubilee program on May 26. A day of prayer was held in all places of worship on July 17. There remained the choice of a formal closing day for celebrations. The executive committee chose September 5. September 1 was historically, the significant date of the jubilee year. It was September 1, 1905 that Saskatchewan became a province. On Labour Day September 4, 1905 Sir Wilfrid Laurier Prime Minister of Canada was present in Regina at the formal inauguration ceremony. On September 5, 1905, the first Saskatchewan ministry was sworn in. The executive committee, in setting a date, chose September 5. It was Labour Day the last public holiday of the summer season. The Rt Hon. Louis S. St Laurent Prime Minister of Canada, could be in Regina on that date and it was historically fitting that the Prime Minister should be present on the fiftieth anniversary, as his predecessor was, at the inaugural ceremonies.

The executive committee decided on a simple and dignified program, to follow where possible the program of 1905. Sir Wilfrid had spoken to a gathering of children and adults in Victoria Park and had attended a public gathering at the Exhibition grounds later in the day. Victoria Park was considered too circumscribed an area to accommodate the crowds expected in 1955, hence the morning ceremony was set for the area in front of the Legislative Building. A large attendance of children was anticipated. The executive committee felt that since this was a provincial function and since comparatively few Saskatchewan people could journey to Regina to see the ceremonies, the most acceptable alternative was to permit as many people as possible to hear the distinguished guests. The evening ceremony decided on was to consist of a dinner tendered by the Government of Saskatchewan, to be followed by speeches by distinguished guests. The speeches were to be carried by the CBC over a province wide radio hook up of private stations.

Saskatchewan can boast the distinction of having more living ex-premiers than any other province. By a happy coincidence all were free to come to Saskatchewan on September 5. In addition Miss Scott, daughter of Saskatchewan's first premier, and Mr. Byron Anderson, son of Saskatchewan's fifth premier, were able to attend. The distinguished party present at both ceremonies comprised the Rt Hon. Louis S. St Laurent, Hon. Chief Justice Martin, Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Rt Hon. James G. Gardiner, His Honour W. J. Patterson, Premier T. C. Douglas, Miss Scott, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Justice E. M. Culleton, Chairman of the Golden Jubilee Committee.

The distinguished guests drove to the Legislative Building for the morning ceremony, in a motorcade of four convertibles, preceded by a

mounted escort of the R.C.M.P. and accompanied by a police and military motorcade escort. Saskatchewan Senators, Members of Parliament and former members, Members of the Legislative Assembly and former members had special seats or front of the platform erected for the distinguished guests. Members of the state choir were also invited. There were also special guests were those persons who had been present at the ceremony in Victoria Park on September 4, 1885. A crowd of some 5,000 cheered the party on arrival and gathered close to hear the ceremony. Hundreds of children turned out for the occasion.

Mr. Justice E. M. Calistan, Chairman of the Golden Jubilee Committee presided. He introduced the former premiers and the family representatives of the former premiers who were deceased. He then introduced Premier T. C. Douglas who spoke briefly. The Premier paid tribute to pioneers who had prepared a splendid foundation for citizens of the day and pointed out that the present generation must be worthy of their past. The chairman then introduced Prime Minister Sir Laurier. The Prime Minister brought greeting from a Canada and wished Saskatchewan well. Speaking in the Ottawa part, Sir Laurier emphasized the place of the church in the Canadian nation pointing out that Canada was a nation of homes and that homes meant good citizens. Following the ceremony the Prime Minister left the platform to speak to as many of the people gathered as possible before having to leave for the next function. The Victoria choir sang jubilee songs in this its last public appearance. The Edmonton Tactical Air Command Band of the R.C.A.F. played near the steps of the Legislative Building.



In commemoration of the inauguration day ceremony of the Province of Saskatchewan attended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier then Prime Minister of Canada, our present Prime Minister the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent attended at an anniversary ceremony on September 3, 1955. The honored guests included (from left to right) Miss Dorothy Scott, Chief Justice W. M. Martin, Right Honourable J. G. Gardiner, His Honour W. J. Patterson, Honourable Mr. Justice E. M. Calistan, Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, Honourable T. C. Douglas, Honourable D. R. Dunning, and Mr. Byron Anderson.

At the commemorative banquet in the evening Mr. Justice E. M. Colliton again presided. As chairman he spoke briefly in introducing each speaker. Chief Justice Martin spoke of the accomplishments of the early legislators. The great interest shown in jubilee celebrations was he said an indication of Saskatchewan's pride in these pioneers. Hon. Chas. A. Dunsmore spoke of the basic philosophy of good neighbourliness so much in evidence in Saskatchewan's formative days. From this he stated there has developed the tradition of voluntary co-operation for which the people of the province are so well known. Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner paid tribute to the men and women in all walks of life who had so well and so truly laid the foundations of the province. His Honour W. J. Patterson saw the jubilee as a time for recalling the past, taking stock of the present and going ahead to the future. The value of jubilee celebration he said was that it impressed on the younger people the part they would be called upon to play in the next fifty years. Premier Douglas referred to Saskatchewan as no longer the "Cinderella" sister but rather a lady of considerable means and excellent prospects. He spoke of the economic development of the province and the golden future beckoning the young people of today. The Prime Minister also spoke of the great economic advances made in Saskatchewan in the past fifty years. He paid tribute to the quality of the people who had matched material challenges with human resources of courage, faith and determination. The Prime Minister said: "All of us here are conscious that this province like the nation is still young. And we cannot help but think of the golden years that can be ahead for our children and grandchildren."

This was surely one of the most significant gatherings in Saskatchewan history. No other province could boast a head table where was seated the Prime Minister of Canada, the Premier and four other men, each of whom had been premier of the province. The guests assembled made up a unique and an illustrious gathering. The Senators from Saskatchewan were present as were the Members of Parliament from the province and the former members. There too were the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the former members. The members of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee were also present. The audience was the people of the whole province. In this simple yet dignified manner the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Celebration formally came to an end. A fitting tribute was paid to the pioneers. Thanksgiving was offered for bounties received. The challenge of the future was taken up with humility with confidence. As Mr. Justice E. M. Colliton said, in thanking the Prime Minister: "The message Sir that we would like you to take from the people of Saskatchewan to the people of the rest of Canada is that we are determined to march forward in the forefront of Canadian provinces and to make our full contribution to a growing, yes, to a great and united Canada."

## CONCLUSION

A jubilee is a significant milestone in the life of a province. The fiftieth anniversary was a particularly significant occasion for Saskatchewan. There were still living thousands of people who had pioneered this area undergoing hardship and privation that their dreams of a settled and happy community might be fulfilled. It was fitting that the people of the province pause at mid century to honour those whose toil and vision had contributed so much to our present society. It was fitting also that during the jubilee year people should offer thanksgiving for the great bounties received. It was quite in keeping with a resurgent pride in our province that every opportunity should be taken to tell people elsewhere of our hopes, plans and achievements.

The jubilee office mid year in 1954 subscribed to the Canadian Press Clipping Service which allegedly clips every Canadian publication. The purpose was to secure outside comment on Saskatchewan's jubilee celebration. Since that time tens of thousands of clippings on jubilee matters have been received. Almost without exception the clippings are laudatory. They praise the organization which made provision for every community to "get into the act". They point to the breadth of the program encompassing as it did such things as emblems, anthems, historic sites, literature, art, sports, pageants and picnics. The wide-scale participation in this "popular" jubilee drew much comment. The recognition of cultural things was praised. The clipping collection constitutes a valuable record of Canadian opinion on the jubilee. Country wide in coverage it expresses all shades of opinion. The general verdict is highly complimentary.

There were many ideas suggested which undoubtedly would have added further to the success of the celebrations had they been taken up. There was the plan for mobile museums buses fitted out to show the history of Saskatchewan or the economic development or any field chosen. These mobile museums were to tour the province stopping at schools and fairs that a large number of people outside of the cities might enjoy displays not normally available in smaller centres. But the high initial cost and the tremendous distances to be covered ruled it out. There was the plan for establishing a research foundation fund. It was turned down because the jubilee office at the time could not spare sufficient personnel to ensure a successful campaign. A proposal to bring members of the royal family to Saskatchewan during jubilee year was offered. Such a project was contingent on parallel action in Alberta and nothing came of it. At one time it was suggested that a pioneer register be prepared for recording the names of all Saskatchewan pioneers. The research necessary and the amount of clerical work involved, made this appealing plan impractical.

On the other hand many things were done over and above the well publicized aspects of the jubilee. The jubilee choir made many familiar with "Saskatchewan Anthem". But much credit must go also to Mrs. Inez Bower of Humboldt for her lovely songs "The Valley of Qu'Appelle" and "My Home in Saskatchewan". Who is to say that the operetta composed by Frank Thorolfson on the legend of the Qu'Appelle will not

outline our jubilee recordings? The jubilee motor license and the jubilee crest were seen everywhere during 1955 but visitors will recall their pleasure at the first sight of the jubilee signs in Saskatoon and the jubilee motif on Regina trolley. The recordings made by the CBC International Service of celebrations at various centres in the province will have an undoubted impact on distant countries. And surely the twenty five sets of jubilee editions of Saskatchewan newspapers sent to libraries in Britain, Canada and the United States cannot but add to an understanding and an appreciation of our province.

One of the most astounding things about the actual jubilee festivities was the unprecedented attendance at local jubilee functions. There were 5,000 present at Kindersley and a like number at Kelvington. Kelvington drew 1,200. More than 12,000 attended the week long celebrations at Mooseman. Melfort drew 11,000 in the last two days while Lloydminster's celebration drew 16,000. At Carrot River 1,500 people attended. At Watrous there were 2,000. At Preeceville 4,500. Hafford had 1,000 in attendance. Unity 2,000. Alameda 3,000. Maple Creek 4,000. Bartleford 5,000. The attendance at Waskesiu where everyone turned out was estimated at 13,000. Yet the truly heart warming thing was the attendance in the scores of rural gatherings where old timers and former residents gathered to reminisce while the younger generation enjoyed sports. All told, an estimated 3,000,000 people attended jubilee celebrations during the year. An estimated 25,000 former residents returned to participate in jubilee festivities.

From every viewpoint the jubilee was a success. Economically Saskatchewan benefited as thousands of visitors from other areas flocked into the province to attend jubilee festivities. The province undoubtedly benefited from the wide and favourable publicity gained during the period of jubilee. Much of the money spent on jubilee purposes within the province was spent for projects of lasting benefit. The conventions and national sporting events drew some 25,000 people from across Canada. Emphasis was put on development in the fields of music, art, drama and literature. The history of our province was recorded. Surely from the jubilee program there was born a greater appreciation of our past and a lifting of the spirit for the future. Nor did this go unnoticed outside of Canada. Of the 54 awards made in 1955 by the American Association for State and Local History to historical societies, books, newspapers, individuals and organizations in North America, only six went to Canada. Of these six three were awarded to Saskatchewan. One was awarded the Saskatchewan Weekly Newspapers Association, one went to the Western Development Museum Board and one was given the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee.

The jubilee year was a happy year in Saskatchewan. Old friends returned, old days were recalled. The people of the province paused to add up the accomplishments of the past. They worked together to a common goal in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary. The past fifty years has been a time of exciting growth for Saskatchewan. The jubilee with its assessment and its pause renewed faith and vigour for the future. We are part of our history. A better understanding of our past, an assessment of progress made, will fit us better for the morrow.

## Appendix I

(Being Chapter 375 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1953)

### AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Whereas it is desirable to provide for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Province of Saskatchewan and for a grant in aid thereof:

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as *The Golden Jubilee Act*.

2.—(1) There shall be a committee to be called Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee consisting of such number of members as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem advisable.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint the members of the committee and shall designate one member as chairman.

(3) The committee shall be a body corporate and is hereinafter referred to as the corporation. 1952, c. 3, s. 2.

3. The objects of the corporation shall be to make and carry out the necessary arrangements, either alone or in co-operation with other bodies with similar purposes, for a suitable and effective celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Province of Saskatchewan, and to administer and distribute the moneys vested in it pursuant to section 9 for the carrying out of the purposes of this Act. 1952, c. 3, s. 3.

4.—(1) The affairs of the corporation shall be administered by an executive committee consisting of a chairman or chairmen and such officers and members as the corporation may determine.

(2) The Premier of Saskatchewan shall convene the first meeting of the corporation at the City of Regina by notice in writing sent by post to the members then appointed.

(3) Such members shall constitute the provisional executive committee and if five of such members are present at the first meeting the committee may administer the affairs of the corporation and elect the executive committee.

(4) Until otherwise provided by bylaw or regulation made by the executive committee five members of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum for the administration of the affairs of the corporation. 1952, c. 3, s. 4.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the corporation may provide for the holding of its meetings, the appointment of committees and sub-committees consisting of such number of persons, whether or not they are members of the corporation, as it deems expedient, the employment of persons who are not members of the corporation, the appointment of its officers except the treasurer who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the assigning of duties to such committees, sub-committees, officers and employees, the number of members required to constitute a quorum at meetings of the corporation, and may make bylaws, rules and regulations respecting the said matters and generally respecting the internal government of the corporation and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act according to their true intent. 1952, c. 3, s. 5.

6. The corporation may co-operate with any other bodies organized and established for purposes similar to those of the corporation. 1952, c. 3, s. 6.

7. There may be paid annually to the corporation out of the consolidated fund such sums as may be appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of this Act. 1952, c. 3, s. 7.

8. The corporation may accept contributions or receive moneys from any source and apply or expend the same for the purposes of this Act. 1952, c. 3, s. 8.

9. There shall, vest in the corporation all moneys paid to it pursuant to section 7, all moneys from time to time contributed with the intent that they shall be expended or distributed by or through the corporation and all moneys received by the corporation from any source. 1952, c. 3, s. 9.

10. The corporation may, out of the moneys vested in it, pay all expenses which it deems necessary or proper to incur, or which it deems have been properly incurred by or on behalf of the corporation, in connection with the carrying out of this Act. 1952, c. 3, s. 10.

11. The Provincial Auditor shall audit the accounts of the corporation at least once in each year and present a report of such audit, together with such further statement of the affairs of the corporation as the corporation may direct, to the Legislative Assembly within fifteen days from the commencement of the session next following the completion of the audit. 1952, c. 3, s. 11.

12. Except as provided for by section 11 and except with respect to any fraudulent act or omission, neither the corporation nor any of its members shall be liable or in any way answerable for any of the acts, errors or omissions of the corporation or any of its officers, members, employees or agents, with respect to the receipt, expenditure or distribution of the said moneys or any portion thereof, or with respect to any other matter arising in connection with the carrying out of this Act. 1952, c. 3, s. 12.

13. The Lieutenant Governor may by proclamation fix a day which shall be a public holiday for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Province of Saskatchewan. 1952, c. 3, s. 13.

14. When the purposes for which the corporation was created have been fully carried out, all moneys received by the corporation from any source and vested in it pursuant to section 9 which have not been applied or expended by the corporation for the purposes of this Act and remain in the hands of the corporation, as certified by the Provincial Auditor, shall forthwith be paid to the Provincial Treasurer and shall be subject to disposition by the Legislative Assembly. 1952, c. 3, s. 14.

15. When the purposes for which the corporation was created have been fully carried out, and the corporation has in accordance with this Act disposed of all moneys received by it and the accounts of the corporation have been duly audited, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may order the dissolution of the corporation on a day fixed by the order and from and after the day so fixed the corporate powers of the corporation shall be deemed to have ceased and the corporation shall be deemed dissolved. 1952, c. 3, s. 15.

## Appendix II

### BYLAWS OF THE JUBILEE CORPORATION

#### *Bylaw No. 1*

"The executive committee shall consist of seven members who shall administer the affairs of the corporation and may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the corporation."

#### *Bylaw No. 2*

"The chairman and vice-chairman of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee shall be chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the executive committee."

#### *Bylaw No. 3*

"Executive committee meetings may be convened by the chairman or vice-chairman at any time and the secretary or executive director by direction of the chairman or vice-chairman shall convene such meetings. Notice of such meeting shall be delivered, mailed, telegraphed or telephoned to each member of the executive committee provided that a member who is absent from Regina need not be notified of such meeting. Notice of any meeting or any irregularity in any meeting or notice thereof may be waived by any member."

#### *Bylaw No. 4*

"Three of the members of the executive committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business."

#### *Bylaw No. 5*

"Questions arising at any meeting of the executive committee shall be decided by a majority of votes."

#### *Bylaw No. 6*

"The executive committee shall appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the corporation. The executive committee shall appoint an executive director who shall not be a member of the corporation and who shall carry out such duties as may be assigned to him by the executive committee from time to time. The executive director shall act as secretary in the absence of the secretary and shall be an ex-officio member of all committees and sub-committees. The executive director shall be paid such remuneration as may be determined by the executive committee from time to time."

#### *Bylaw No. 7*

"The executive committee may appoint such committees and sub-committees as may be deemed necessary and may appoint the chairman and vice-chairman and personnel of each committee or sub-committee. The personnel of such committees and sub-committees may or may not be members of the corporation. The executive director shall be an ex-officio member of all committees and sub-committees."

#### *Bylaw No. 8*

"The executive committee shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary to administer the affairs of the corporation and carry out the objects of the corporation."

#### *Bylaw No. 9:*

"Meetings of the corporation shall be held at such place as the chairman or vice-chairman may determine and shall be held at least twice a year. All meetings may be convened by order of the chairman or vice-chairman or by the executive committee at any time. Notice of any such meeting shall be served by mailing to each member seven days (exclusive of the day of mailing, but inclusive of the day for which notice is given) before the date of every meeting, directed to such address as the secretary may have for such member. Notice of any meeting or any irregularity in the meeting or in the notice thereof may be waived by any member. The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting or the non-receipt of any notice by any member shall not invalidate the business transacted at the meeting."

*Bylaw No. 10.*

"Fifteen of the members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business."

*Bylaw No. 11.*

"All monies received by the corporation from any source shall be deposited in a chartered bank or credit union to be designated by the the executive committee."

*Bylaw No. 12.*

"All cheques, drafts or orders for the payment of money shall be signed by the chairman or vice-chairman, and the treasurer or acting-treasurer, or in such manner as the executive committee may from time to time designate."

*Bylaw No. 13.*

"The members of the Golden Jubilee committee when travelling on business of the said committee authorized by the executive committee, shall be paid the following out-of-pocket expenses

- (a) Actual train fare, or bus fare, or where a private automobile is used, eight cents for each mile necessarily travelled.
- (b) Reasonable expenditures for hotel accommodations.
- (c) Reasonable expenditures for meals, taxes, long distance calls, etc.

Receipts shall not be required to be produced for any of the above expenditures."

*Bylaw No. 14.*

"Members of each Golden Jubilee sub-committee, where travel is authorized by the sub-committee chairman, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$15.00 per diem while away from home on business of the sub-committee together with actual transportation costs, or where a private automobile is used, eight cents for each mile necessarily travelled."

*Bylaw No. 15.*

"The executive director when travelling shall be paid a per diem subsistence allowance of \$8.00 within the province and \$12.00 outside the province with broken periods calculated in quarters, together with actual train, bus, or plane fare and actual expenses incurred in driving a government car."

This bylaw was later amended to read:-

*Bylaw No. 15 amended.*

"The executive director when travelling shall be paid a per diem subsistence allowance of \$8.00 within the province, except when on business in Saskatoon when he shall be paid \$8.50, and \$14.00 outside the province with broken periods calculated in quarters together with actual train, bus or plane fare and actual expenses incurred in driving a government car."

*Bylaw No. 16.*

"All expense accounts submitted for payment under Bylaw 13 and 14 shall be signed by the executive director, chairman or vice-chairman of the jubilee committee and by the treasurer or acting treasurer"

## Appendix III

### GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE

Name	Business or Occupation	Address
Mr Justice E. M. Colliton (Chairman)	Court of Appeal	Regina
Hon. W. S. Lloyd (Vice-Chairman)	Minister of Education	Regina
Hon. T. C. Douglas	Premier	Regina
Hon. J. W. Burton	Provincial Secretary	Regina
Hon. C. M. Fines	Provincial Treasurer	Regina
Mr Walter Tucker, Q.C., M.P.	Barrister	Rostheru
Mr R. L. Stott	Saskatchewan Pool Elevators	Regina
Miss Edith Rowles	University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon
Mr. S. N. MacEachern	Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition	Saskatoon
Mr T. H. McLeod	Regina Exhibition Association	Regina
Mr E. A. Rawlinson	Station CKBI	Prince Albert
Mr Gerald O'Shaughnessy	Chamber of Commerce	Moos Jaw
Professor G. W. Simpson	University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon
Mr Fred Mendel	Intercontinental Pork Packers	Saskatoon
Mr Geo. Whitmore	(311 Hotel Saskatchewan)	Regina
Mr Clifford Sifton (Deceased)	Saskatoon Star-Phoenix	Saskatoon
Mr W. Ashfield (Deceased)	Secretary, Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association	Grenfell
Mr. R. E. Walker	Retail Merchants Association	Saskatoon
Mr George Grant	President, Sask. Hotel Keepers Association	Regina
Mr. R. L. Hutchinson	General Manager, Sask. Brewers Association	Regina
Mr Dan Kennedy	Indians' Representative	Montmartre
Mr W. A. Robbins	Sask. Federated Co-operatives	Saskatoon
Mr G. C. Thomson	Police Magistrate	Swift Current
Miss Luella Lovengro	Teacher	Regina
Mr Geo. Hindley	Trustees' Association	Palo
Mr S. Ferguson	Secretary, S.A.R.M.	Regina
Mr Fred Jones	Farmer	Moos Jaw
Mr Rupert Rausay	University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon
Mr J. W. W. Graham	Barrister	Weyburn
Mr Irwin McInnis	Publisher, North Battleford News	North Battleford
Mr Murray Armstrong	Coach, Pat Hockey Club	Regina
Mrs Joyce Hofstrand	Housewife	Melville
Mrs Beatrice Trew	Housewife	Lumsford
Mrs Marian Sherman	Alderman	Prince Albert
Mr Carl Goranson	S.F.U. Executive	Weyburn
Dr W. A. Roddell	Chairman, Sask. Arts Board	Regina
Mr E. C. Leslie, Q.C.	Barrister	Regina
Mr Cliff Whiting	Agricultural Societies	Pleasant Valley
Mr A. D. Coonan	Labour	Saskatoon
Mrs. W. Cajuck	School Teacher	Codette
Mr Fred G. McGuinness	Executive Director	Regina
Mr John H. Archer (Secretary)	Legislative Librarian	Regina
Mr William Hiney (Treasurer)	Treasury Department	Regina
Mr John Vopni	Secretary, Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association	Davidson
Mr Eric Knowles	Editor, Saskatoon Star- Phoenix	Saskatoon
Mr J. W. Horner, M.L.A.	Farmer	Unity
Mr M. J. Coldwell, M.P.	Public life	Ottawa
Mr J. D. Diefenbaker, Q.C., M.P.	Barrister	Prince Albert

### **Executive Committee**

Mr Justice E. M. Calliton, Chairman	Mr R. L. Stott
Hon. W. S. Lloyd, Vice-Chairman	Mrs Luella Lovering
Hon. T. C. Douglas	Mr Fred McGuinness, Exec. Director
Hon. C. M. Fries	Mr John H. Archer, Secretary
Hon. J. W. Burton	Mr William Haney, Treasurer

### **Sub-Committees**

#### *Sub-Committee on Historic Sites, Mails and Publications*

Dr G. W. Simpson, Saskatoon (Chairman)	Mr J. D. Herbert, Regina
Mr John M. Cuelenaere, Q.C. alternate	Mr A. M. Derby alternate
Mr Ian Collins, Prince Albert	Mr Clive Tallant, Regina
Dr Lewis H. Thomas, Regina (Secretary)	Mr Everett Baker Shaunavon
Mr John H. Archer, Regina	Mr Boyd Weyburner Regina
	Mr Fred G. McGuinness, Regina (ex officio)

#### *Sub-Committee on Creative Activities*

This sub-committee comprised the membership of the Saskatchewan Arts Board for 1954 and 1955.

Dr W. A. Riddell, Regina (Chairman)	Mrs A. S. Morton, Saskatoon
Mr H. Austin Hunt, Regina	Mrs. D. Louise Olson, Saskatoon
Mrs. W. L. Oddie, Tregarva	Mr Murray Thomson, Regina
Mr J. Sid Boyling, Moose Jaw	Mr E. W. Stinson, Regina
Mr E. A. Crosthwaite Yorkton	Mr David Smith, Regina (On leave of absence)
Mrs Julia C. Graham, Saskatoon	Miss Norah McCullough, Regina (Secretary)
Dr Carlyle King, Saskatoon	Mr Fred G. McGuinness, Regina
Miss Mary Louise Long, Saskatoon	
Mr W. Pechlroff, Saskatoon	(ex officio)

#### *Sub-Committee on Tourist Promotion*

Mr George Grant, Regina (Chairman)	Mr Irwin McIntosh, North Battleford
Hon. J. W. Burton, Regina	Mr Les Saint, Regina
Mr Victor Collier, Saskatoon	Mr Harry Houghton, Lac la Ronge
Mr Alex Aukon, Regina	Mr Layton Crockett, Nipawin
Mr Don Snowden alternate Mr Harvey Dryden, Regina (Secretary)	Mr Fred G. McGuinness, Regina (ex officio)

#### *Sub-Committee on Homecoming and Reception*

Mr Gerald O'Shaughnessy, Moose Jaw (Chairman)	Mr George K. Ross, Lloydminster
Mr R. L. Hutchinson, Regina	Mr Ken Mayhew Yorkton
Mr J. A. MacLean, Regina	Mr Fred McGuinness, Regina
Mr Kenneth S. Lewis, Swift Current	(ex officio) (Secretary)

#### *Sub-Committee on Exhibitions*

Mr T. H. McLeod, Regina (Chairman)	Mrs. V. Hyland, Moose Jaw
Mr. S. N. MacEachern, Saskatoon	Mr E. P. Rae, Estevan
Mr W. H. Foster, Acheson	Mr C. D. Mason, Melfort
Mr George K. Ross, Lloydminster	Mr Ivan McMillan, Craik
Mr D. F. Kelly, Prince Albert	Mr C. Whiting, Pleasant Valley
Mr Roy Schultz, Weyburn	Mr Fred G. McGuinness, Regina (ex officio)
Mr S. K. Wood, Yorkton	Mrs. Joyce Williams, not a member (Secretary)
Mr N. W. Symonds, North Battleford	

#### *Sub-Committee on Publicity*

Mr Eric Knowles, Saskatoon (Chairman)	Mr Ronald Brownridge, Moose Jaw
Mr John Vogm, Davidson	Mr Fred McGuinness, Regina
Mr E. A. Rawlinson, Prince Albert	(ex officio) (Secretary)

#### *Sub-Committee on Community Activities*

Mr. R. L. Stott, Regina  
(Chairman)  
Mr. Ernie McKenzie, Regina  
Mr. Rupert Ramsay, Saskatoon  
Mr. Gilbert Eamer alternate Miss Emma  
Stewart, Saskatoon  
Mr. Lyle I. Thorson, Regina  
Miss Margaret Patullo, Saskatoon  
Mr. Carl Goranson, Weyburn  
Mr. Len J. Chase, Regina  
Mr. Herbert Purdy, Regina  
Mr. E. H. Harris, Gull Lake  
Mr. S. Ferguson, Regina  
Mr. G. McKay, Moose Jaw  
Mr. L. J. Hutchinson, Regina

Mrs. Anne Cosick, Codette  
Mr. E. E. Brookbank, Regina  
Mr. A. B. Douglas, McTaggart  
Mr. Jack Madmore, Regina  
Mrs. Harry Entwhistle, Parkman  
Prof. Andrew Markenko, Saskatoon  
Mr. William Ross, Lac Verte  
Mr. Norman Roebuck, Yorkton  
Mr. W. D. Davies, Moose Jaw  
Mrs. Helene Duee, Saskatoon  
Mr. Fred McGuinness, Regina  
(ex officio)  
Mrs. Joyce Williams, not a member  
(Secretary)

#### *Sub-Committee on Religious Activities*

No formal sub-committee set up. Work done by Mr. Fred McGuinness, executive director

#### *Sub-Committee on Special Events*

Mr. Fred McGuinness (Chairman)

Various members appointed for short periods as the occasion demanded.

### **JUBILEE OFFICE STAFF**

Mr. Fred G. McGuinness,  
Executive Director  
Mrs. Joyce Williams, Office Manager  
Mr. Neil Harris,  
Director, Musical Productions  
Mr. J. D. Herbert,  
Director, Historic Sites  
Mr. E. W. McKenzie,  
Director, Community Activities  
Mrs. Joan Raskin (Downwell),  
Artist-Designer  
Mrs. Muriel Clements, Writer  
Mrs. Loretta Blane, Clerk stenographer  
Mrs. Hazel Ellis, Clerk typist  
(less than 1 yr.)  
Mrs. Aune Johnson, Clerk stenographer  
(less than 1 yr.)  
Miss Elizabeth Lowry, Clerk (part-time)  
Miss E. Reibener, Typist (part-time)  
Miss L. F. Purse, Typist (part-time)

Mrs. H. L. MacMillan, Typist  
(part-time)  
Miss Arlene Black, Typist (part-time)  
Mrs. A. Robb, Typist (part-time)  
Mrs. G. E. Loewen, Typist (part-time)  
Mrs. Hilda Achseener, Clerk typist  
(part-time)  
Miss Ruth Jameson, Clerk stenographer  
(less than 1 yr.)  
Miss Marie Smith, Clerk  
(less than 1 yr.)  
Mrs. Katty McDonald, Clerk typist  
(less than 1 yr.)  
Mrs. Alice Hahn, Bookkeeper  
(part-time)  
Mrs. Jean Sax, Clerk stenographer  
(less than 1 yr.)  
Miss Lillian Clapp, Artist  
(May and June, 1955)

In addition the persons listed below did work on special aspect of jubilee work for a limited time.

Mr. Alex Robb, Researcher for the  
Saskatchewan history  
Mr. Tom Petty, Research on historic  
trails  
Mr. Harry Ford, Wheelwright,  
Red River carts  
Mr. Harry Moody, Field research

Mr. J. E. Pasco, Director,  
Publicity during 1955  
Mr. Burd McNiece, Representative  
for history books  
Mr. Don Cowan, Jubilee Choir Director  
Mr. Lloyd Blackman, Jubilee Choir  
Director

## Appendix IV

### COMMUNITY JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

A list of Saskatchewan communities who held jubilee celebrations in 1955, with (where available) dates of celebrations and names of committee executives or organizers

<i>City, Town or Village</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Celebrations</i>
Abbey	Board of Trade	E. Tabor	June 17
Aberdeen	B. Thompson	E. Hamm	July 6
Abermuthy	D. Lester	Mrs. R. A. Lane	August 11, 14
Adanac			August 17
Alameda	A. W. Young	G. Whitefield	July 6
Almora	Chamber of Commerce		August 5
Albertville	R. Godin	F. Beauchesne	
Allan	J. J. Weninger	R. Ellis	
Alvena	Rev. Father Quadec	Bob Zadworny	July 12
Aneroid	B. Nell	Mrs. V. Saunders	May 26
Anneheim			June 12
Antler	L. Veal	G. Summerfield	July 1
Arborfield	F. M. Bradshaw	A. W. Jensen	July 20
Archibell	Norman Bird		
	(United Church student minister)		July 3
Archydal	T. E. Lazadil	M. Gallagher	
		Mrs. M. L. Hickop	June 7, July 27, August 17
Areola			
Asstambwa	T. G. Ross	F. E. Jones	July 10-17
Asquith		Mrs. C. Mohr	August 3
Aylesbury		H. West	July 6
Aylsham	H. Sweet	Mrs. M. Craven	August 15-19
Balcarres	Wm. Rees	A. Alexander	
Battleford	J. F. Koffner	Mrs. D. A. Grand	July 17, 18, 19
Beaufield	C. Basell	Mrs. D. Peacock	June 30
Beechy	J. D. Arntzen	J. Barr	July 14
Belbeck-Wesley	F. McKenzie		July 21
Bellville	E. Johnson	H. Boon	June 30
Bengough		N. C. Williams	June 17
Bethune	R. McLellan	H. Penny	July 15
Bienfait	E. McKay	R. W. Hastard	July 1
Bugger-Beets	George Davidson	Mrs. A. Durbar	July 7, 8, 9, 10
Big River	F. Reed	W. R. Gould	July 1
Birch Hills	Rev. Harper	N. Shewchuk	July 20
Birsay	Dave Ferguson	Mrs. W. A. Cameron	
	J. Kain	Ted Bender	July 7
Brookdale	W. L. Hayes	Mrs. M. Jensen	June 30
Bladworth	H. B. Cardinal	Mrs. V. Bessey	July 10, 11
Blaine Lake	G. Thuesen	P. Pernacowski	July 5
Bohemia			August 21
Bounty	L. C. Edy	Mrs. I. L. Elliott	July 8
Bracken	Mrs. G. Ruttie		
Bradwell	Home-makers Club	Mrs. R. Wegren	
Bredenbury	Rev. K. Tudor	L. Taylor	June 30
Breezyvale	Mrs. H. Petty	M. C. Dorsett	
Broadview	J. Hatch	S. J. Dempsey	July 1
Brock	Canadian Legion		July 15
Brownlee	T. MacDonald	Mrs. M. Goddard	June 15
Bruno		A. R. Meyer	July 13
Buchanan	A. C. Jersungi	A. K. Dikow	
Bulyea	J. M. Smith	F. G. Hornung	June 15
Cabri	C. Hayden	Mrs. B. Hallam	July 6-17
Cadillac		Village Council, Chamber of Commerce and Homemakers	
Calderbank			June 3
Cando			July 15
			June 10

<i>City, Town or Village</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Celebration</i>
Castor	J. F. Swerhone	M. G. Kozoriz	June 30
Canwood	J. J. Thiessen	Miss M. Howatt	July 17, 18
Carnevale	A. W. Fuller	N. G. Elliott	May 26
Carlyle	W. A. Miller	Mrs. A. N. McLeod	June 14, 15
Carmichael		E. Zubot	June 8
Carnuff	D. Forsythe	C. S. Preston	July 3, 4, 5, 6
Carey			June 26
Carrot River	C. Quiring	N. McLean	July 6
Central Butte	B. H. Coulson	D. A. Theede	June 16
Cayton	E. D. Kunkel	Mrs. W. L. Aldred	June 15
Chamberlain		F. R. Saunders	July 11
Chaplin	C. A. Gabert		July 25
Choirland	A. Davidson	Mrs. D. Johnson	July 4
Churchbridge	D. Wiesman	J. A. Montgomery	July 4
Clemencassu	Board of Trade		June 17
Climax	A. H. Stevens	W. Lukes	July 6
Closs	Homemakers Club	Mrs. M. Larmour	July 22
Coderre	A. Mitchell	Mrs. M. Mainwaring	June 12
Colgate	Mrs. Ledington	N. McTaggart	July 30
Colleton			July 17
Colosay	G. Ehrenson	C. M. Specioen	August 24
Confine Rural	H. Martin	J. Gilmour	July 7, July 22
Conquest	H. A. Head	H. A. Neve	July 6
Coronach	Agricultural Society	C. B. Hillier	July 29
Craik	I. McMillan	H. N. Hare	July 26, 27
Cresman	D. H. Smith	J. B. Bragg	July 13
Creighton			June 18
Crescent Lake	Board of Trade	A. C. Fairbairn	July 31
Crooked River	Community Club	P. W. Mandyka	July 6
Cudworth	J. N. W. Elington		May 26
Cuper			
Cut Knife	L. R. Margot	Mrs. W. Wettlauffer	July 15
Cymric	Mrs. M. Campbell	Mrs. H. Heen	August 10
Davidson	E. Lockwood	Miss G. Stone	July 20, 21
Dawn	Miss W. Moore		
Debden	Hector Brunet	Mrs. L. Brunet	June 12
Defile	J. E. Currie	Mrs. B. Clarke	June 15
Desare Beach	H. Fenster	Mrs. B. P. Keddie	
Denholm	K. Alexander	R. Gibney	July 20
Denzell		A. M. Zeri	June 7
Dilke	Athletic Association	Harry Smusyla	June 18
Dinsmore		Harry David	July 12
Dodalized		Mrs. M. D. MacLeod	
Dollard	Recreation Club		June 8
Drake	Mrs. G. Strong	Mrs. E. Hodges	June 10, 29
Dubuc	H. Stoops	Mrs. F. Tollefson	June 14, 16
Dubuc-Gotham	Mrs. A. Kendrick	Mrs. A. Willway	July 20
Dubuc			
Freedholme	Mrs. O. Simian	Mrs. V. A. Freed	July 4, 5
Dubuc-Larance		Mrs. I. Simian	July 2
Duck Lake		C. R. Boyer	July 20
Duff		H. Laverside	August 10
Dundurn		Mrs. F. L. Hildebrand	
Dysart	Father Carey	P. Kolenick	July 7
Earl Grey	L. Olburg	V. Quinn	July 20
Eastend	A. Bauche	H. S. Jones	
Eaton	H. A. Henricks	T. L. Williams	June 15
Edenwold	E. F. H. Koch	E. Lindenthal	
Edgeley	United Church		
Ellow	L. Berndt	O. W. Lillebo	August 13, 14
Elfros		M. F. R. Aldred	July 20
Elrose	F. B. Haenmoen	Mrs. D. M. Barr	June 8, 9, 11, 12
Elistow	R. Rugg	W. E. Stewart	August 3
Estevan Lake	George Bristow	G. J. Connon	August 31
Endeavour	A. L. Malenchak	Mrs. E. M. Schur	June 16
Englefeld	J. Nagel	J. Vester	June 29

<i>City, Town or Village</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Celebrations</i>
Berndorf	Board of Trade	D. N. Drennan	July 31, August 1
Esterhazy	J. Kacmar	Baugh	May 26, July 7
Estevan		Miss N. Mather	
		Town Clerk	
Eston		B. S. Amgrimson T. C.	July 7, 8, 9
Eyebrow	G. Lambert	P. R. Kocay	June 29
			June 17
Fairlight		G. Morison	June 14
Fielding	J. M. McNaughton	W. S. Scott	July 2, 3, 7
Fillesore	H. B. Ast	W. S. Seaman	July 1, 2, 3
Findlater	Mr. Topping	Mrs. E. M. Hahn	October 29
Fleming	J. McConnell	P. G. Banister	July 4, 5
Foam Lake	Agricultural Society	J. Reid	July 26, 27
Forgan	Mrs. G. Talbot	Mrs. H. Schroeder	June 25
Fort Pitt	War Memorial Club	Mrs. J. E. Maginot	July 6
Fort Qu'Appelle	A. K. McNeil	M. O. Harnack	July 23-25
Forxford	M. J. Bednarzuk	T. Bied	June 15
Foxleigh			May 26
Francis	W. Boychuk	Mrs. D. Gilberts	July 20
Frobisher	C. W. Gordon	R. J. Kishels	June 5
Frontier			June 29
Froude	Mrs. E. Montjoy	Mrs. R. Culvin	June 30
Gainsborough		J. O. Young	July 28
Gibbs	Community Club	Mrs. M. Rose	July 8
Glaslyn		F. Foley	
Glenavon	R. Northrop	J. Davidson	June 16
Glen Ewen	W. Arnold	F. A. Hodgson	May 23
Glenworth		E. B. Lunnell	June 8
Glidden		G. Cooper	June 28
Goodeve	M. Petlak		
Good Soil	F. Schwieger	G. A. Rudder	
Govanlock	C. D. Latta	J. D. Bridges	July 6
Grand Coulee	H. Bentz		July 14
Gravelbourg	H. L. Perrault	Mrs. J. Stevenson	July 12
Greenfell	V. Piche	A. L. Siem	May 26
Guernsey	G. C. Neff	J. L. Irving	July 17, 18, 19
Gull Lake	Mrs. J. R. Spence	Mrs. N. Baker	July 20
	H. J. Partridge	G. Noville	May 23
Hafford	M. Werezak	P. J. Oschupok	July 14
Hailbride	United Church	Mrs. A. M. Lawson	April 14, 15, 16
Hallouquist	Community Club	Mrs. H. Langland	
Hanley	J. Malcolm	L. C. Daddridge	May 22, 23, 24
Hague		Doug Fisher	
Howarden	M. A. Brown	Mrs. M. Bennett	June 30
Hasenmore	R. C. Banks	Mrs. B. Lovely	June 30
Hearts	D. Sutherland	E. Webster	May 24
Henssibourg	G. W. Newell	A. A. Phanouf	June 10
Hephburn		P. D. Schmidt	June 15, 16
Hodgenville	Elks Lodge		
Hodder	R. Lauder	Mrs. D. Donatad	June 25
Houghson		E. Wilson	June 12
Hulbert	J. Korchinski	C. A. Exner	
Hudson Bay	Loggers' Festival	A. W. Sinclair	June 15
Humboldt	Rev. A. Lang		July 4
Hyas			August 14
Ile la Crosse	John Stoerber		October 10
Imperial	H. Waugh		July 15
Indian Head	J. Robison	C. J. Hunt	July 1-3
Insinger		Mrs. E. B. Chapman	June 10
Invermay	G. M. Ferrie	E. B. Waters	August 6
Ituna	Bob Mason	Mrs. L. Skinner	June 16
Jansen	R. Petrich	E. Cooper	July 13
Kamsack	S. Clark		June 19
Kandahar		Mrs. R. W. Sundquist	August 3
Keeler	R. Bender		June 29

<i>City, Town or Village</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Celebration</i>
Kelfield	B. Karter	J. Moore	
Kelliher	E. M. Johnson	Mrs. A. H. Willey	July 18
Kelowna	Mrs. J. Lovts	Mrs. Knudson	June 3
Kelvington	J. Fletcher Sr	F. J. Comfort	June 29
Kensington		J. A. Sandelands	July 15, 16
Kennedy	J. E. Cowan	Mrs. J. E. Cowan	July 30
Kerrobert	R. P. Report	R. G. Mack	July 11-17
Kilsby	J. H. Hanowski	W. Sapara	June 29
Kincaid	P. Martens	Mrs. C. Williams	July 1
Kindersey	O. H. Hawes	A. Barry	July 1
Kinistino	Rev. C. Wright	R. E. Forbes	July 27
Kirby	Mrs. J. Young		June 15
Kipling (rural)	Board of Trade		
Edenland			
Coronation			July 4
Kubey	Hugh H. Guest	R. C. Boys	June 8
Kyle	K. Svenson	A. Rodriguez	July 6
Lacadena		United Church Women's Association	June 2
Lady Lake			July 27
Lafleche R. M.			
Wood River			
Melville			
Woodrow			
Land	I. B. Hooler	R. C. Davidson	June 8
Lake Lenore		I. I. Penner	June 6
Lamdu		T. F. Hoennans	July 1
Lang	R. A. Hass	Mrs. G. C. Berry	June 15
Langenberg	K. H. Pentof	B. Wilken	July 19
Langham	W. G. Scholz	F. A. Hoffman	July 1
Lanigan	S. A. Derkson	I. Stockan	
Laudium	O. T. Pickering	F. J. Fleury	July 1
Laurier	J. M. Johnson	S. R. Searle	July 11, 13, 17
Lawson		S. S. Kerr	June 30
Leader	R. R. Wigmore	S. S. Kerr	June 16
Leask	Rev. W. McGregor	Rev. W. A. Wright	June 8
Lehret	Father C. Lafreniere	Mrs. R. C. Kayfish	June 8
Lemberg	J. N. Featherstone	E. C. Crooks	June 12
Lemisford	G. J. Albrecht	J. W. Gardner	June 30
Lerry	Board of Trade	Mrs. I. T. Trew	May 26
Leslie	A. A. Mills		August 17
Loftock	J. Kobylanski	B. Cybulski	October 27
Liberty	H. Howell	A. E. Bishop	June 13
Limerick		G. Darragh	July 18
Leveling	Erne Summers		July 6
Lipton	C. Fisher	D. M. Miller	September 9
Lloydminster	V. U. Maser	G. K. Ross	July 21
Lockwood	Mrs. R. T. Stephenson	Mrs. R. H. Plaster	July 25-27
Lone Rock	R. Kenyon	Mrs. E. J. Ollis	May 20
Loon Lake	H. Hutchison	S. A. Hart	July 7
Lozie		Mrs. R. Dixon	June 8
Lovema	Sports Club	J. E. Warrington	June 25
Lucky Lake	F. Bailey	P. E. Scholz	July 1
Lumsden	D. A. MacRae	Mrs. D. A. MacRae	June 30
Luzeland	S. C. Oeserheim	T. Neier	July 18
Macklin-Evesham	E. J. Friesen	L. Schneider	July 18
Macrae	Mrs. T. Veenman	Mrs. J. A. Hill	June 9
McCord	Homes & School		June 30
Madison	Mrs. K. Stevenson	Miss H. G. Golden	July 1
Major	B. Loaf	Mrs. H. Walz	August 3
Mankota	J. Wickhurst	Mrs. F. Cowie	
Manson	C. Dickin	D. Tepp	
Manturo	Mrs. M. Hyland		
Maple Creek	A. B. Myers	Mrs. F. Couillard	July 6, 7
Marcellin	Board of Trade		July 13
Marchwell	Mrs. L. W. West	Mrs. E. A. Hande	June 15
Margo	Board of Trade	S. R. Fairbairn	
Minden	Canadian Legion	G. E. Sanders	July 1

City, Town or Village	Chairman	Secretary	Date of Celebration
Marquis	G. Pendleton	A. Segal	July 1
Maryfield	Village Council and Board of Trade	R. A. McCallum	August 4
Maymont	L. Karpan	J. A. Armstrong	July 6
Meadham	M. Chakewich	M. Serocka	June 15
Meadow Lake	R. Kolo	Mrs. J. Trask	July 6-8
Meltehead	J. McMurphy	Mrs. A. Knutson	May 26
Melfort	J. S. Reynolds	C. D. Mason	July 17-23
Melville	J. Gronsky	L. Smith	June 30, July 6
Meota	Mrs. F. Iverson		July 6
Medanaw	E. Streton	J. Dexter	July 3, 4
Meysonne	H. F. Harmer		
Mikado	M. W. Gabora	V. Schlegel	June 12
Midden	C. Wells	A. L. Leaper	July 11-17
Milezone	R. Quidey	R. H. Lachell	June 29
Minton	J. D. Peiley	Mo Lasee	June 30
Miatah	R. S. Claypool	Mrs. H. E. Lutz	
Mossmere		Miss Marie Anne Le Dressay	
Moose Jaw	J. E. Pascoe	Mrs. V. Hyland	May 26
Mosomin	T. J. Lynd	F. U. Jeslicus	July 1, 4-6, August 10
Moston—			
Vantage			
Marrow			
Etington, Ar- dill, Mitchellton,			
Expanse, Dun- kirk, Palmer	J. J. Inglis	Miss D. E. Blakey	June 15
Naicam	N. R. Guileckson	Mrs. A. Hall	June 28, 29
Naschy		Archie Affleck	July 6
Neilburg	L. E. Gibbons		July 3-9
Neustadt		R. W. Elmore	August 10
Neville	G. E. Murphy	W. A. Eddington	July 7
Netherhill		United Church Women's Association	
Nipawin	J. A. Fraser	Mrs. V. Nicholson	July 8
Nokoma (town) (Ag. Soc.)	J. H. Marven	N. Trischuk	
North	J. Brewer	Mrs. R. Stevenson	August 10
Battleford	D. M. Kerr		July 17, July 28, August 8-10
Norquay		Wm. M. Weber	July 7
Onora	B. Dicken	Mrs. L. Grainger	July 20
Old Waves	4H Club and Homemakers		
Orkney	C. H. Howlett	Mrs. A. Plewes	July 8
Outlook	R. E. Davison	R. N. L. Davies	June 30, July 1
Oxbow	A. H. Hogman	Mrs. M. Palfreer	July 13
Paddockwood- Chesley			
Palmer	Wm. Weedon	Mrs. K. E. Endicott	July 20
Pangman	Community Club		June 29
Paradise Hill	Canadian Legion	J. J. Reiter	June 12
Paradise Hill Meadow Dew School	Board of Trade		October 12
Parkbeg	Mrs. M. Prince (teacher)	J. G. Galt	July 29
Parkdale			June 10
Payton	W. A. Merryweather	M. W. Lindsay	August 19
Pelly	S. Boyd	A. Sanderson	July 14
Pense		N. Davidson	July 17
Perse	S. Baune	Mrs. T. C. Harriston	August 4
Peterson	St. Agnes Parish (Pastor, Father Philip)		August 14
Plato	D. Luke	Mrs. L. Topp	
Pleasantdale		Doug Charles	
Plenty	Board of Trade	H. R. Kirk	August 28
Ponoka	J. Kohash	A. Fallon	
Princeton	Rev. J. N. Read		July 1

<i>City, Town or Village</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Celebration</i>
Prince Albert	R. Mayson	V. H. Baker	August 11-13, Sept. 7
Prongua	A. Roulton	F. H. Hoperoff	July 6
Punichy	H. Sobel	W. Swan	June 6
Qu'Appelle	Mr. Hamblin		July 7
Quill Lake	V. Gabriel		August 10
Quinton	Wm. Banrook	Mrs. Wm. A. Mason	June 13
Rabbit Lake		J. C. Rebhank	July 25
Radisson	A. M. Scott		August 2, 3
Radville	Chamber of Commerce		
Ravenscrag		Mrs. Agar	July 31
Raymore	R. Ekdahl	C. W. Castrill	July 20
Reddym	E. Fowley	R. M. Dean	June 29
Redvers	H. Wright	J. Leichtwalt	July 19
Rexford	Rexford Loca. of the S.P.U.		July 14
Regina	Dr. E. A. McCusker	B. Smith	May 16, June 29, August 1-4, Sept. 5
Regina Beach	R. Dorsett	F. Carcadden	July 1, 2, 3
Revenue		K. Graves	July 12
Richton	E. E. Meatz	Mrs. H. Behkken	June 10
Richard	W. J. Langley	Mrs. R. Johnston	July 11
Richardson	Mrs. M. Macies (United Church W. A.)		July 1
Richmond	A. Stein	Mrs. E. M. Janecke	July 21
Riverhurst		R. D. Miller	June 26
Rokart	Community Club (O. S. Kause, Pres.)		July 15
Rosenville	E. E. Plumber	F. Henderson	
Roche Perce	L. McQuarrie	Mrs. H. S. Hamilton	June 18
Rockton		R. H. Newhouse	August 28
Rosetown	J. McDonald	H. R. Powell	
Rose Valley	J. B. Lecimer	A. M. Wiggins	July 4
Rosthern	Canadian Legion and Service Club		July 1
Rouleau	S. K. Johnston	Moss L. Balderston	July 22, 23
Rudell		Moss I. M. Curry	July 1
Rush Lake	Mrs. J. B. Wallace		
Ruthilda	Board of Trade	H. J. Birnes	July 6
Saltcoats	V. Rooker	Mrs. A. M. Trowell	July 1
Saskatoon	H. S. Hay	R. M. Aikenhead	July 4-9, July 25-30
Scotsguard & Simms	W. Laid	Mrs. J. Glender	June 15
Scott	C. Keys	W. R. Keefer	May 26
Senlac-Winter-Rudland	R. J. Jones	J. B. Jansen	June 10
Seniors	C. B. Simmonds	Mrs. J. McCallum	June 30
Shamrock	Teachers and Council	E. A. Henry	July 17
Shaunavon	Shauness	C. Innis	July 26, 27
Shaunavon District-Indian School		Mrs. A. Thompson	April 22
Sheho	Wm. Stoczik	J. W. Beresowska	
Shellbrook	F. J. Pepper		July 1
Shell Lake	A. Schwartz	Mrs. V. Buckle	May 26
Siton		Rev. Steadman	June 30
Simspon	H. Berggren		July 13
Simsme		Mrs. H. Simone	August 17
Sinnett		Rev. F. Jurynec	July 31
Sintalata	F. H. Bouland	W. C. Diment	June 16
Smeaton-Snowden-Choceland			
Scone	D. Chute	N. M. Jordan	August 10
Sonsingdale		D. B. Butterfield	August 10
Southey	J. Wolfe	J. A. Patterson	July 6
Sovereign	R. B. Wilson	O. Bangsund	July 4
Spalding	R. Rapp	L. P. Satch	June 17
Speers	H. A. Heber	J. L. Moore	July 20
Spiritwood	L. N. Vey	Mrs. E. Eicher	July 11
Springdale	D. Wauhnenfelder	J. Aures	June 17

<i>City, Town or Village</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Celebration</i>
Springwater	Jubilee Club	Mrs F. Reid	July 15
Spruce Home		Mrs Thora Wiggins	June 29
Spruce Lake		R. B. Calder	June 29
Spy Hill	Mrs. G. Barker	D. Jenkins	July 13
Stalwart		Mrs. M. L. Herr	July 20
Star City		E. J. O'Connor	July 1
Stockholm	W. S. Persson	L. C. Matsella	
Stone Rural	Mrs. T. Meyer		
Stony Beach	A. L. Young	Mrs. N. K. Hagerty	June 25
Stoughton-Peretz	C. C. Cameron	D. A. Bowen	July 7
Stratford		Mrs. L. E. Chapin	June 29
Strongfield		E. L. Kyle	July 15
Sturgis-Stenon			
Hyas	F. W. Morgan	C. B. McGregor	July 28
Success	Home-makers Club		August 10
Summerdale	United Church		
Sutherland	S. T. Leach	Mrs. S. K. Tew	June 16
Swartmore	Mrs. Weir	R. McKinney	July 6
Swift Current	A. K. Colbain		June 30, July 1, 2
St. Louis	H. Tremblay		July 1
St. Walburg	R. Gordon	Mrs. E. F. Priston	July 20
Talbot			
Tantallon	I. Olafson	A. S. Green	June 30
Tate	K. King	Mrs. B. Barsby	July 21
Theodore	J. Hart	Miss M. Landry	June 12, 13
Troy	St. Mary's Church	D. W. Smith	July 1
Tisdale	J. Muir	R. McDonald	July 17, 18
Torquay	Mrs. A. Gingras	F. L. Lockhart	July 2
Tuguske	W. J. Barrie	E. A. Atkinson	July 27
Turtleford	Q. Van Kester	N. L. Edmonds	May 26
Tyner	Mrs. W. Lahey	M. Ireland	June 18
Tyron	Home-makers Club		June 30
Uxley	E. L. Beaton	Mrs. N. Shoerock	July 19
Vai Marie	Mrs. C. Reid	Miss A. Jamault	June 6
Vanscoy	W. A. Cooke		May 10
Vilbank	C. Young	P. C. Pink	June 8
Viceroy	S. C. Onerham	T. Meier	Week of May 23
Viscount	C. Juyn	A. Dennis	July 20
Wadren	R. E. Forbes	L. W. Weitz	July 1
Wakaw	Board of Trade	V. J. Kotar	June 29, 30, July 1
Waldbeck		E. Burke	June 17
Waldeheim	A. A. Richter	J. H. Loewen	June 1
Wapella	R. Nixon		July 28
Wartime	R. S. McKnight	Mrs. E. McKnight	
Wascana-Old Crossing			July 7
Waskesiu	Dick Mayson		August 14
Watrous	B. Henry	T. R. Strachan	June 30, July 1
Watson	Mr. Reison	W. H. Bothwell	July 9, 20
Waschape	C. Quennelle		
Wawota	G. T. Lincoln	R. A. McPherson	July 17, 19
Webb-Lloyd S.D.		G. Schirner	July 10
Weekes	J. Sierv	A. O. Stigen	June 13
Weyburn	D. Murray	J. Norman	July 1-7, July 10, July 26, 30
Weyburn-Fairview	Community Club		
White Fox	W. V. Hayes	K. Spence	June 24
Whitelwood	T. Noble	Mrs. W. Daniel	July 29
Wolcock	Board of Trade		July 6, 7
Willkie	C. Danielson	Mrs. A. J. Moore	August 10
Willowbrook		Mrs. I. Nossen	July 13
Wishart-Round			May 23
Plain	Mrs. F. Hall		
Windthorst	A. Hoffman	Mrs. C. J. Bill	August 11
Wisteton	Sports Committee		June 30

<i>City, Town or Village</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Celebration</i>
Wolseley	J. M. Sanderson	E. F. Chesney	July 9-11
Wood Mountain		Mrs. E. Fay	July 6, 7
Woodrow		H. F. Crooks	June 7
Wroxton		P. G. Moloschuk	June 6
Wynyard	A. W. Miller	K. Meisted	August 3
Yellow Creek	E. N. Wojciechowsky	I. F. Hrytzak	July 3
Yellow Grass	A. E. Hill	Mrs. R. J. Irwin	June 4
Yorkton	Mrs. D. Marchant	Mrs. A. Mills	July 18-20
Young	A. Teskeycke	Mrs. D. Lase	August 10, 17 July 13
Zealandia	K. Potrats	W. J. McIntosh	July 5

## Appendix V

### NATIONAL CONVENTIONS, SPECIAL EVENTS AND SPORTS EVENTS HELD IN SASKATCHEWAN DURING THE JUBILEE PERIOD (From mid 1954 through 1955)

#### *Conventions and Annual Meetings*

National Kinoem's Convention  
National Federation of Home and School Associations  
National Convention of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada  
Western Canada Water and Sewage Conference  
Annual Meeting, Dairy Farmers of Canada  
Canadian Cancer Society  
Canadian Electrical Association, Western Zone Section  
Co-operative Union of Canada Convention  
Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada  
National Council of Women  
HS-Y Conference  
Canadian Association of Optometrists  
Canadian Amateur Hockey Association  
Western Canada Chiropractic Association  
Knights of Columbus State Convention  
Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists  
Canadian Association of Provincial Liquor Commissioners  
Canadian Library Association  
Western Canada Dental Association and Dental Nurses Association  
Canadian Brewmasters Association  
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks  
National Defence Employees Association  
Canadian Postmasters Association  
Canadian Institute of Sanitary Inspectors  
Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour  
National Association of Stagette Clubs  
Canadian Federation of Hatcheries (Western)  
Canadian Veterinary Association (National)  
Gyro-District Convention  
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
Canadian Institute of Forestry  
Amateur Athletic Union of Canada  
Western Weed Control Conference  
Canadian Federation of Co-Operative Alumnae  
Mid-Western Salvation Army Congress  
National Convention, Beta Sigma Phi

#### *Special Events*

Dominion Drama Festival  
International Mink Show  
International Shorthorn Show and Sale  
International Aberdeen Angus Show and Sale  
British Commonwealth Hereford Show and Sale

#### *Sports Events*

Macleod Brier Dominion Curling Championships  
North American Figure Skating Championships  
Canadian Indoor Speed Skating Championships  
Dominion Boxing Championships  
Dominion Wrestling Championships  
Canadian Track and Field Championships  
Western Volleyball Championships

FC 3511-6 525 1956  
SASKATCHEWAN GOLDEN JUBILEE  
COMMITTEE  
REPORT

MI 40812508 NSS



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